CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28755—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 30, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3093	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3093	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4397	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4185	800	W. D. G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1300	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 2nd	June 30th	July 28th.
" 16th	July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Hechtinger	4,800	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,300	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 1st June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3341	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 21, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance do not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids (Nantha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, May 27th, 1892.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.
A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

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HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
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HORSE CLIPPERS,
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HORSE BRUSHES,
LEATHERS,
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SADDLERY,
DRUGS,
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STABLE REQUISITES STOCKED OF BEST QUALITY ONLY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

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CHEMICAL APPARATUS.—Estimates given for furnishing Laboratories.
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BALANCES of precision for Analysis.
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GALVANIC APPARATUS, Grove's, Bunsen's, Le Clancho's, Guerin's, and other batteries, and accessories of all kinds.
APPARATUS FOR ELECTROLYSIS and Galvanometric purposes.
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CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE "INDEPENDENT" AND "STAR"
STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Hold Ink to write 10,000 words, no Soft Rubber, Silver or Solder is used in their construction, as the Acid contained in Inks will destroy these parts in a very short time.
The "Independent" Pen is made of best quality hard Rubber with point and needle of Platina alloyed with Iridium.
The "Star" Pen consists of a Highly Finished hard Rubber Holder, fitted with a Superior 14-ct. Gold Pen.
EVERY PEN IS WARRANTED.

No. 1 "Independent" Pen, with plain Barrel, Price	Rs.	4 0
" 4, " " with Engraved Barrel and Gold Bands	"	5 0
" 6, "Star" Pen with plain Barrel, Price	"	4 12
" 7, " " with Engraved Barrel and Gold Bands	"	6 12

THE BEST, SIMPLEST, AND CHEAPEST.

BOMBAY: Victoria House, Byculla, Oriental Bank Building, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)	Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)	Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket .....6 for Rs. 12-8
White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket6 for Rs. 13-8
AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT St., West.
Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

IT is hereby notified that this Company's ICE can be had at the Factory Sale Room, at the following rates:—
Quantities under 80 lbs., 4 pies per lb.
Quantities of 80 lbs., or over, 4 pies per lb., less 10 per cent. Discount.
Quantities of 500 lbs., or upwards, 3 pies per lb. Sale Room is open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA-GULF OF MARTABAN-RANGOON RIVER
ALL the CHANNEL BUOYS in the Rangoon River will in future be PAINTED according to the system agreed upon by the Buoyage Conference, i.e., RED on the STARBOARD HAND coming in, and BLACK on the PORT HAND coming in, and the Fairway Buoy will be painted White and Black in horizontal bands.
By direction of the Rangoon Port Commissioners.

H. HEWETT,
Offg. Deputy Conservator of the Port.
Deputy Conservator's Office, Rangoon, 21st April, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 13th, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1892:—
I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.
Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of tenderer's schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of I, II and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per copy.
The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, oils and clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.
Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry. Co. at Dharwar in sealed covers superscribed,
Tender for country stores.
Tender for oils, tallow and cotton waste.
Tender for clothing or—
Tender for Stationery as the case may be. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12 May, 1892.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna!.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.		Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220	Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Mocha Sets	75	Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Samovar Sets	150	Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270	Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50	Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30	Nut Crackers	4
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90	Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22	Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15	Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Wine Coolers	55	Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120	Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Ice Buckets	9	Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Tongs	4	Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Ice Bowls	18	Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30	Toilet Services	300
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60	Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150	Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200	Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110	Asparagus Service	13
Cigar Lighters	9	Cheese Covers	20
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500	Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65	Caviare Stands	16
Sugar Boxes	27	Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5	Venison Dish	90
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6	Fish do.	90
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8	Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30	Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20	Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70	Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30		

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.
THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY, SEWN, AND TAPED.
Rs. 35.

ANDERSON'S" BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

ANDERSON'S" MOUSE CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN. THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

ANDERSON'S" FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 30.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS, 84 by 48 (SOILED). Reduced from Rs. 16-8
To Rs. 10-8.

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT,
MAY 30TH AND 31ST.
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En route to Australia Per P. and O. S. S. Malwa, leaving here June 2nd.

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THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captains.	About.
*† RUTHENIA.	5493	E. Billings	2nd June for Liverpool.
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For further particulars apply to
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NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, MASTERS and others is invited to the proposed DRAFT RULES, published in Government Notifications, Marine Department, Nos. 21 and 49, dated 15th March and 18th May, 1892, respectively, issued under the Provisions of Section 69 (1) of the Inland Steam Vessels' Act VI of 1884.
A SEPARATE COPY of the same in Pamphlet form is issued with THIS PAPER for INFORMATION.

B. O. CREAGH, Captain, R. I. M.,
Offg. Port Officer, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, "LIMITED."

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent and Manager, NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY, Secunderabad, up to Noon of the 18th June 1892, for the following works connected with the New Locomotive Workshops at Lallaguda:—

1. Engine Shed.
2. Ash Pits in yard.
3. Turn Table.
4. Examining Pit in yard.

} Group No. 1.

1. Carriage Shop.
2. Well.

} Group No. 2.

1. Erecting Shop.
2. Boiler House.
3. Engine House.

} Group No. 3.

1. Locomotive Offices.
2. Pointsmen's Lodges.
3. Stores and Time Office.
4. Loco: Superintendent's Quarters.
5. Assistant Loco: Superintendent's Quarters.

} Group No. 4.

1. One 1st Class Quarter with out-houses and stables.
Seven 3rd Class Quarters.
Ten 1st Class Quarters with out-houses only.

} Group No. 5.

Separate tenders will be required for each group of works.
Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt of H. S. Rs. 2,000 paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Agent and Manager, which amount will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers. The deposit of the successful Tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up and sign the contract and furnish the required security within ten days from the date of acceptance of his Tender being notified to him.
The security required will be 10 per cent of the estimated value of the work, and will have to be deposited in the hands of the Agent and Manager either in cash or Government of India Promissory Notes.
Blank forms of Tender for each group of works can be obtained at the office of the Resident Engineer on a payment of Government Rupees 5 for each Form.
General conditions of Contract and Schedules of approximate quantities are attached to each form of Tender, but the Plans and General Specification can be inspected at the office of the Resident Engineer between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.
No form of Tender will be issued or information given on the day appointed for receiving Tenders.
The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to provide the full quantity of work entered in the Schedule or to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager.
Secunderabad, 25th May, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per 100.
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PORTABLE WARMING STOVES.—For the coming Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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COFFEE.—High-grown Indian, superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lb. nett.
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It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

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Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

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"BIRCHBRAE," Old Scotch Whisky.
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EUGENE CLICQUOT'S Champagne Carte Blanche Extra Dry.
Rs. 55 per dozen Bottles.
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HUNT, ROOPE & TEAGE'S Genuine Old Port.
Rs. 33 per dozen Bottles (Quality No. 3.)
,, 24 ,, ,, (,, 1)

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Rs. 12 per dozen Bottles.

"VINO DE MILAZZA," A Sicilian Wine.
Rs. 6 per dozen Bottles.

BASS & Co's LIGHT BITTER ALE.

"GREEN DIAMOND" Brand. Bottled by Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool.
Rs. 4-12 per dozen Bottles.
,, 2-14 ,, ,, Pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort, Bombay.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act and of the ROHILKUND and KUMAON BANK, Ld., in LIQUIDATION.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 25th day of July, 1892, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attornies, if any, to the Allahabad Bank, Limited, at their Branch at Nainital, the Official Liquidators of the said Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Limited, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Court of Deputy Commissioner, Nainital, on the 1st day of August, 1892, at 1 o'clock, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
The 1st day of August, at 1 o'clock, at the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Nainital, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1892.

C. H. ROBERTS,
Deputy Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 181 OF 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane..Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagoonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fifth part or share of and in the lands, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonnath Madhowrao, and all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, New No. A-1250, old Survey No. 290, and new Survey No. 9-423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhajee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeckrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES NO. 1 GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, Port Trust, No. 1, Godown of Thucker Payraj Poonja, by order of Thucker Kheraj Soonderjee and on account and risk of Thucker Mooljee Akhajee.
25 bales No. 1 gunny bags.
A deposit of 30 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 30, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
6 casks of claret.
9 cases Anglo-Swiss condensed milk.
A few cases of superior Australian wines, consisting of hock, burgundy, and claret in quarts and pints.
5 cases needles.
4 folding screens.
A collection of Neilgherry boar, cheetal, and deer heads, jackal rugs, samber buck, and tiger skins.
A Royal Worcester veteran's set, red and blue, Arabasque border, sterio table service for twelve persons.
1 case vegetable flower and fruit seeds.
6 reams carbon paper.
By order of Thucker Jootha Canjee and on account and at the risk of Mooltanee Thakordass Futeychund—
32 bales each 100 lbs grey T cloth of the Coorla (Wadia's) Mill, Begum stamp, No. 5500.
On account and at the risk of Huridass Gokuldass of Vadni Gady—

H G 60069-131 / 60194-225 / 60132-93 / 60258-318	125 kegs alizarine red, 20 per cent.	
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AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome Europe-built landau suitable for a single horse.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong serviceable dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works,
A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, behind the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. VOGEL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, (next door to Messrs. Geyer & Co.), a large stock of miscellaneous goods consisting of albums, games, tennis bats, foot-balls, perambulators, bassinets, go-carts, glove stretchers, napkin rings, jewellery, brushes of all sorts, porcelain flowers, plateware, electroplated spoons and forks, 15-day clocks, musical boxes, traveling billiard tables, writing cases, air gun and pistols, children's folding chairs, leather goods, and a lot of other novelties and fancy articles, mahogany patent copying presses, good for large offices, brass band instruments, baggetele table, dospatch boxes, also large English marble-top side-board, large cupboards, plate glass show cases, &c. &c.
Goods will be on view from this afternoon.

SALE OF MYRABOLLAMS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns No. 21, 23, and 25, in Kalyan Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account and at the risk of Nensy Damjee, about 2700 Bags Bhimardi cleaned myrabollams.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, a number of jeweller's plateglass English show cases, Mahogany show case sliding door, cupboards, one sporting Vernon made double gun case with secret drawers on stand, silver jewellery, also teak and blackwood household furniture, &c.
The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd prox, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc, the property of J. W. FLANAGAN, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Messrs. Graham & Co's office, by order of Messrs. Dossabhai Merwanjee & Co., Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, to make room for new stock, Wheeler and Wilson's original and genuine sewing machines from No. 1 to No. 12, cloth heather, Waltham's silver watches, first-quality, Read and Barton's platedware, superior quality, Wangers, lamps, burning without chimney, American victoria, street posts lamps, etc.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 30, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, below Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs, and pictures, &c., the property of W. T. SMITH, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Sankalla Tank New Road, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Samuel Essajee, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st March 1891, the following valuable landed property:—
1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold salt batty Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Sankalla Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1853 square yards or thereabouts, exclusive of the moiety of road or passage 9 ft in breadth, on the Eastern side of the said land, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102 and new No. 13397, old survey No. 282, and new survey No. 1-3542 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said passage, on or towards the West by the property of Borah Jeewajee Jafferjee and others, on or towards the North by the property of Thucker Morarjee Gopaljee, and on or towards the South by the said Sankalla Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold salt batty or Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the northern side of the Sankalla Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,403 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of passage or road 9 ft. in breadth, on the west side of the last mentioned land, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102 and new No. 13397, old survey No. 282, and new survey No. 1-3542 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said passage, on or towards the West by the property of Sunderdass Mooljee, on or towards the west by a moiety of the said road or passage, on or towards the north by the property of Thucker Kessajee Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the said Sankalla Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeseer, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Administrators and Administratrix of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parel, next door to Government House, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safes, bedsteades, almyras, chest of drawers, carpets, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large English clocks by McCabe, Savory and Sons, and other makers, handsome 3, 4, 5 and 6-lights hanging argand lamps, globe lamps, and many other sundry articles.
The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 30, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd June, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
20 bales grey shirtings 8-9-10 and 11lb.
2 ,, Mule and water twist.
6 cases printed sarry cloth.
1 ,, Muslin tambouredidiagonals.
2 ,, colored merino.
3 ,, white handkerchiefs.
25 ,, anyline colour.
19 bales casing papers.
10 rolls leather beltings.
A quantity of Eureka cylinder oil, spindle oil, boiler fluid, cotton seed oil, machinery oil, &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 30, 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY
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NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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BURMA BRANCH,
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REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.
No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

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FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
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Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.

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AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.
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One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.
One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.
Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Roves of best quality, Manila Rope, Coir Rope, Well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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c. d., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRA

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGES and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. A their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained Euro pean Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that the Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated b smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigar in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCIS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,030
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. c.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	Rs. 1,250	Rs. 1,250	Yearly 75	Rs. 1,100 x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,250	90	200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½
Colaba	500	1,830	1,830	...	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x1
Hengoll Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahmedpura Cotton, and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	90
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	455
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	235-
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	600
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		116½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	365
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	84
Belsary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1050
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	700
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420x1
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	855d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
Lukimdas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1440
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	115
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650x1
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1130x1
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	659

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Cotton Stock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
Back Bay Buildings	750	50	150	7½	195
Badhan Pillo	500	100	100	12	40
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	12	107
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,100
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	500	375	62	67½	1,030
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing and Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	98
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	240	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	67
Do.	Pref. 1,00	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	350
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-2 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do,	"	24-4
Bombay do.	"	24-8
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazons	"	15-13-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	228 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	228 "
Vo-Francs	"	305 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Ellora (s), from Calcutta; and Oriental (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Shannon (s), from London; Clio (s), Hull; Fultala (s), Calcutta; and Ravenna (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—King Arthur (s), for Jedda, &c.; Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c.; Manitoba (s), Port Said; Roma (s), Hull; Beeswing (s), Genoa; and Lorna Doone (bq), Mauritius. Yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), and Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Adventure and Magdala entered the dock on Saturday, and the s.s. White Cross left it on Friday and the s.s. King Arthur on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Thibet and Malwa entered the dock on Saturday and the s.s. Annie Barrow left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Trieste only, per extra s. s. Imperator, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 1st June, 1892. Only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dinshaw Manockji Billimoria, living at Stone Bunder, has reported to the police the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 200, from a cupboard in his room, on Friday last.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain Montgomery and officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

Quadrille.....Cox and Box.....Coote.
Overture.....Le Toreador.....A. Adam.
Polka.....Nymphen.....Strauss.
Passe-Pied.....La Basoche.....Messager.
Selection.....Carmen up to Date.....Meyer Lutz.
Valse.....Beaux Jours.....Ph. Fahrbach, Jr.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE AMONG THE GOUD BRAHMINS.—A correspondent writes:—I am glad to inform you that the dispute relating to widow re-marriage in this caste is settled. At the thread ceremony of the nephew of Mr. Damodher Vyntakesh Panandikar, brother of Rao Saheb Gopal Vyenkatesh Panandikar, who married the widowed daughter of Dr. Bhandarkar, every one attended, and the Goud Brahmins took dinner, supper, and drank milk with the Rao Saheb, as well as his wife.

DEATH OF A PREVENTIVE OFFICER.—The news of the sudden death of Mr. Pritchard, of the Customs Preventive Service, who succumbed to measles, on Sunday morning, at the European General Hospital, after a brief illness, was received with the deepest regret by his brother-officers. The deceased was very popular in the department. This mark of respect was sufficiently indicated in the large number of friends who were present at the cemetry on Sunday evening, when was accorded a volunteer funeral.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held on Friday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner of Mahim, touching the death of Marooti Bheewa, aged 25 years. About three months ago the deceased went to the sea at Mahim to wash his clothes when he saw a rabid dog running towards him. He picked up a stone when the animal flew at him. The deceased caught the dog by the neck and strangled it, but in the struggle he was bitten on one of the fingers of his left hand. He applied some native drug to the wound which healed up. Last week spasms set in, and the deceased died on Friday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

GOA NEWS.—During the weeks ending 23rd and 30th April, the West of India Portuguese Railway Company, earned Rs. 235 and Rs. 150, per mile, against Rs. 356 and Rs. 383, respectively, in the corresponding period for the last year.—Owing to the reduction in the Public Works Department the staff of that department, stationed at Bardez, has been transferred to Pangim.—The *India Portugueza* recommends the abolition of the Padroado, as it at present exists. The Goa treasury being unable to meet the expenses in the dioceses in British India, should be relieved of the onus; and religious societies of native priests should be formed to take over the charge of the Padroado.

HEAVY GALE AT SEA: A BUGLA SUNK.—The *nacoda* of a bugla, named "Munsuree," reported to Superintendent Page, on Friday last, that his bugla, in company with another bugla "Fathay Salamat," *nacoda* Hassan Salang, left Calicut, laden with timber and other goods, and after they had sailed twenty days, they encountered heavy gale with a rough sea. When at a distance of five days' sail from Bombay the bugla "Fathay Salamat" shipped a sea, and sank. The crew, consisted of twenty-six men, were rescued by the informant, whose vessel was also in a sinking condition. He ran into Bombay where he arrived safely. The shipwrecked crew were sent on to the Port Trust office.

THEFT AT THE CONNAUGHT MILL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Phiroz H. Dustoor, Dhondi Babia was charged by Inspector Jones, with stealing two bags of cotton, valued at Rs. 40, from the Connaught Mill. The accused was employed as a *mu cadum* in the mill. On the 26th instant he was asked to make over seventy-four bags of waste cotton to a Bhattia customer. The accused made over to the Bhattia seventy-four bales but in addition to these bales, he loaded two others of clean cotton in the same cart, and asked the cart-driver to take the two additional bales to his house. The gateman discovered the theft and the accused was made over to the police. He was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ROBBING A BENEFACTOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Mahadu Anajee, aged 14, was charged by Superintendent Jones, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, with stealing Rs. 6 in cash and a bundee and dhotur, from the house of Tookaram Abajee, a mill-hand, living at Worlee. The lad came down from Rutnagiri to Bombay about a week ago. He was starving and the complainant took compassion on him, and, on Tuesday last, took him to his house, provided him with some food, and allowed him to sleep in his house. When the complainant was asleep, the accused stole the property from a box and decamped, but was subsequently arrested by the police. The Magistrate committed the lad to the Sassoon Reformatory for four years.

THEFT AT THE SALVATION ARMY PRINTING PRESS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Puria Ramia, a Hindu lad, and Ramia Narayan were charged before Mr. Phiroz H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a quantity of type, valued at Rs. 41, from the Salvation Army Printing Press, at Ripon Road, Byculla. On Monday morning last the accused stole the types from the press. Rama Faitha, manager of the press, on discovering the theft, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, and they recovered a portion of the stolen type from Mahomedally Allybhoy, to whom the accused, Puria, had sold it for 12 annas. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first to receive twenty-four stripes, and the other to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. After the case had been disposed of Mahomedally Allybhoy was charged before the same Magistrate with receiving stolen types from a minor, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mahomedally was on a previous occasion fined for a similar offence. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 50.

DEATH OF MR. JALBHOY MERVANJI MORENAS.—Mr. Jalbhai Mervanji Morenas, the well-known Parsi cricketer, who for the last few years had been serving his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan as his Private Secretary, died last Thursday evening, at Baroda, from the effect of fever, at the age of twenty-eight. He had been suffering for some time from liver disease. The circumstance which makes his death particularly lamentable is that he was to be married within a few weeks to a young Parsi lady. Mr. Morenas was one of the earliest of those Parsi cricketers who showed a true appreciation of the scientific methods of cricket playing. Mr. Morenas was a member of both the Parsi teams that have been to England, and had rendered invaluable service to them. By his plucky batting he gained laurels in the very first match played by the first Parsi team in England, against the celebrated Marylebone Cricket Club. He skied over the boundary three successive balls from Mr. W. G. Grace, and the latter was so much struck with the feat, that he congratulated the young cricketer and presented him with his photo. He had also done yeoman service to the Parsi team that had lately been touring through Northern India. His form in the celebrated match between Mr. Vernon's team and the Parsis was remarkable, and it was hoped that he would continue to be useful to Parsi cricket.

ALLEGED CHEATING THE REVENUE AND REFUND AUDIT OFFICE.—Some days ago Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, issued a process against Dyal Laljee, a merchant, and Lilladhar Bhowan, his servant, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charging them with cheating Rao Saheb Veerparsad Tapeeparsad, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, of the Bombay Municipality, on the 17th instant. Complainant, in his information, stated that about the 26th of March last Dyal Laljee exported nine bags of sugar, weighing 23 maunds and 8 seers from Wari Bunder, and despatched them to the address of R. Jetmal, Barsi. The nine bags were represented to have formed portion of a shipment of 2,405 bags of sugar imported to Bombay before the consignment was sent to Barsi. Town duty was duly paid on the bags on the date of receipt. The amount of duty which was paid on the export of nine bags amounted to Rs. 69-9, and no claim could be raised for the remission or refund of that tariff. On the 12th of April, however, a claim was made by Dyal for the refund of this duty not on nine bags but upon ten times their number which was Rs. 67-8. These ninety bags were alleged to have been consigned to Barsi on March 26, making a weight of 183 maunds and 8 seers. The claim for refunding the money was admitted and passed, and Rs. 63-13 were paid to Dyal on April 29. Subsequent to this it was ascertained that the only consignment of sugar made by Dyal on March 26 was only nine bags and not 90, as was set forth. The payment of the refund order for Rs. 63-13 was, therefore, stopped. Moreover, through the agency of his servant Lilladhar Dyal had made similar representations on April 25. Mr. Crawford appeared for the informant and Mr. Brown defended Dyal, but his servant was not represented. One witness, Edulji Pestonji, produced account books, showing entries of accused's accounts and those of other constituents. Witness spoke to his own practice of buying town duty, said he never prepared the forms as a rule which, however, was done by his men. The payments of the claims were made by him to Dyal's servant at the rate of Rs. 26 per 100 bags. Before he received money from the Municipality on the strength of railway receipts given him by constituents, he paid money to his constituents at the rate he quoted. This he did immediately after receiving the forms. The papers which Dyal gave him purported to be a consignment of 705 bags. The case was again adjourned.

"THE NAUTCH GIRL" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE Willard Opera Company's second performance at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday evening, surpassed the success of the poutrayal of "Dorothy," and was as bright and pleasing an exhibition as has ever graced the board of this house. Mr. Edward Solomon's comic Indian opera, "The Nautch Girl," was produced, and in the hands of Mr. Willard's smart little company proved an excellent performance, and kept the house in hearty laughter the whole of the evening. Miss Amy Childs, although suffering from a slight cold, made a pretty "Holee Bebee," and sang the music of the solo with taste and sweetness. Miss Vera Patey made a decided hit as Chinna Loofa." Her singing was full of go and verve, and her skirt dance was a model of refinement. Mr P. W. Willard undertook the role of the idol, and the amount of humour he put into the character gained him the applause of the audience. Mr. F. Saxby made a splendid Mahsh of Chutneypore," Mr. E. Rolleston was comfortable, "Indra," and Mr. F. Thornton "Coo Currie." A word must also be said in favour of the performance of Mr. Harry Hall, who made a character of the "Grand Vizier." Mr. George Trimnell was also considerably to the success of the evening. To-night Gilbert and Sullivan's opera will be played for the

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the Fourth Spoon Competition, fired at Colaba, on 28th May, 1892:—

Rank and Names	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B & C I R V	29	22	51
Sergt Parkin, 2nd K O Y L Infty	27	21	48
Lce-Corpl Fernandes, B B & C I R V	24	23	47
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V Artillery	21	24	45
Vol E W Pyrke, B V R	21	24	45
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V R	24	20	44
Sergt-Instr Russell, 2nd K O Y L	23	19	42
Qr-Mr-Sergt Lines, 2nd K O Y L I	24	15	39
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V R	26	11	37
Corpl Cavell, B B & C I R V	15	19	34
Col-Sergt H Black, B V R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt Woodhouse, 2nd K O Y L I	21	24	45
Corpl J A Mckinnon, B V R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieut T M English, B V R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B B & C I R	23	19	42
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergt Caseley, Ordnance Dept	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr Swindoll, Civilian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Winner of 1st Spoon.

THE CURWEN ME[illegible]

Amount already rec[illegible]	
An Admirer	
Total	Rs. 3,007

"FRIEND-IN-NEED" FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.
Lady Reay	200
The Chief of Jhamkhandi	15
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur	50
H. H. the Aga Khan	75

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 26th May in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	30	0
	Bagalkot	28	0
	Bagevadi	31	2
	Bijapur	28	0
	Hungund	30	0
	Muddebihal	26	20
	Sindgi	26	2
	Indi	35	0
Dharwar	Ron	30	8
	Navalgund	29	8
	Gadag	29	20
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	28	0
	Parasgad	28	0
Poona	Junnar	29	4
	Indapur	35	4
	Khed	29	30
	Sirur	28	0
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	29	16
	Baramati	30	30
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	28	30
Satara	Khanapur	26	10
	Man	27	6
	Khatav	27	20
	Tasgaon	26	26
	Phaltan	28	32
	Khandala	23	15
	Atpadi (Aundh)	(Not received.) (Second Sort).	
Sholapur	Pandharpur	35	0
	Sangola	29	30
	Malsiras	31	20

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. DUTT, I.C.S.

REGARDING this case, which was briefly reported in our telegraphic columns, the *Madras Mail* has the following:—A case which threatens to result in some rather extraordinary disclosures was heard at the Madras High Court. In it Mr. Gantz, counsel for Appachi Pillay, a forester, appealed for the transfer of the case against his client from the file of Mr. Dutt, the Head Assistant Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to any other Magistrate. In the affidavit of the brother and the cousin of the accused it is alleged that Mr. Dutt intimidated the witnesses for the prosecution by swearing at them and threatening them with rigorous imprisonment because they did not give evidence in favour of Mr. Thornton, district forest officer, the prosecutor—who sat on the Bench during the trial, and who was living with the Magistrate. Other allegations were made, and Mr. Gantz submitted that Mr. Dutt had acted in a most extraordinary and outrageous manner. He added that Mr. Dutt, who is a Bengali member of the Madras Civil Service, at one period of the trial rushed down from the Bench; and seizing a witness in box, who was giving evidence, said:—"I arrest you in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on a charge of theft." Mr. Gantz added that Mr. Dutt was in the habit of keeping on the desk before him, beside the necessary law books, a pile of stones with which he used to drive the people away from his Court. Under these circumstances he asked that his client might be admitted to bail, and that his trial might be transferred to any other Magistrate than Mr. Dutt. If the allegations be true—and we presume steps will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the case—the sooner Mr. Dutt is removed from the position he now holds the better.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from minutes of Trustees' meeting of the 26th instant.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th December, forwarding a letter from Mr. Amboojee Wiswanath and other sand, chunam and brick merchants, complaining of the uneven state of the slope at Mody Bay, whereby they experience great difficulty in landing their goods and recommending that the portion of the slope between Rajapur Street and the South reclamation, Mody Bay, be pitched similarly to the slope used by the grass merchants for landing their grass.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd May, forwarding plan, No. 3653-K I, showing the work to be executed at this portion of the slope to render it fit for landing sand, chunam and bricks, and estimating the cost of the work at Rs. 1,940. Resolution sanctioned.

Read letter to Government, No. 1416 of 7th April, asking that steps may be taken to put a stop to the nuisance caused by the sullage water from cookrooms in the military portion of Colaba being allowed to flow on to the sea shore.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 124, dated 12th May, communicating a report by the Quartermaster-General of the Army in which it is stated that sullage from the cookrooms of the barracks at Colaba will no longer be allowed to flow into the sea, and that the General Officer Commanding has been directed to apply to the Military Works Department for carts to remove cookroom water to the Municipal depot, and has been requested to submit an estimate of cost of removing sullage water from bathrooms also.

Resolution.—Copy of Government Resolution to be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for information with reference to Trustees' Resolution, No. 97, of 9th March last.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 9th May, bringing to notice the annoyance caused to members of the Club by steam launches using their steam whistles at Apollo Bunder, and stating as an instance that on the evening of the 8th instant a launch kept on whistling at frequent intervals for nearly an hour between 7 and 8 p.m.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 10th May, reporting that in his opinion the nuisance complained of is unwarranted and recommending that a port rule be passed prohibiting steam launches from using their steam whistles or syrens for any purpose other than navigation when in the vicinity of landing places.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 16th May, suggesting that the following port rule be passed:—"The whistles or syrens of steam launches shall not be used except for purposes of navigation when the launches are near landing places."

Read minutes of members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The proposed rule is approved and should be submitted to Government with the request that it may be passed as a port rule under the provisions of Section 6, clauses (1) and (2) of the Indian Port Act, 1889.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., dated 6th May, requesting permission to anchor their steamers off Colaba to discharge cotton intended for the Cotton Green, with a view to save the conveyance of the article by boats over a distance of three miles from the Prince's Dock sea wall.

Read memo by the Acting Port Officer, dated 9th May, stating that Messrs. Shepherd and Co's; steamers might be allowed to anchor to the southward of the entrance to the Apollo Basin, and to the westward of the Dolphin Lighthouse.

Read minutes of members of the Harbour Pilotage Committee.

Resolution sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 20th May, reporting that Mr. Abu Bucher Fakeerbhoy, Master of Messrs. Shepherd and Co's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that Mr. Abu Bucher Fakeerbhoy, Master of Messrs. Shepherd and Co's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot to and from the open sea and the births allotted to such steamers alongside the Prince's and Victoria Docks; and Government should be requested to authorize him under Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act (No. X.) of 1889, to pilot vessels; and the Trustees will then appoint him, under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act (No. VI.) of 1879 to pilot, in the Port of Bombay, any of the coasting steamers approved by Government under notification No. 72, dated 1st July 1871, of which he may at the time be the commander.

Read letter from Mr. Pherozshaw Cowasjee, dated [illegible] that in December last he brought [illegible] stone slabs to the bunder, at Frere [illegible] shipment to Broach, for the use of [illegible] there; and being laid up with [illegible] Broach he could not come down to [illegible] them when the stone was rejected; that he is a native of Broach and [illegible]ge of the Bunder regulations in [illegible]uests that on consideration of the [illegible]stances of his case he may be [illegible] away the slabs without payment [illegible].

[illegible] the Traffic Manager, dated 19th [illegible] the stone slabs remained on the [illegible] ground rent at the rate of Rs. 15 per 500 square feet, per mensem till about the beginning of this month when they were removed outside the Bunder limits where the rent is Rs. 5 per 500 square feet, per mensem, and that the ground rent at the former rate has already amounted to Rs. 78, and recommending that in the special circumstances of the case, and of the fact that the cost of the stone slabs is only Rs. 150 and that they will scarcely fetch Rs. 50 in auction, the Bunder rate of Rs. 15 be commuted to the Frere Land rate of Rs. 5 thereby reducing the ground rent from Rs. 78 to Rs. 26.

Resolution.—The charges may, subject to the approval of Government, be reduced to Rs. 26 as recommended by the Traffic Manager.

Read letter from Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, dated 21st May, asking that some concession may be made in the dock charges amounting to Rs. 183-8 on 97 cows and 22 calves landed at the Docks ex s. s. King Arthur, on the ground that the animals were sent to him from Muscat for charitable purposes.

Resolution.—No concession can be made with regard to Dock charges.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 119, dated 11th May, appointing Mr. A. F. Cox, C.S., Accountant-General, and Mr. F. C. Brewin, Chief Superintendent, Accountant-General's office to audit the accounts of the Bombay Port Trust, for the half-year, ended 31st March 1892.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 117, dated 11th May, appointing Mr. T. Thorburn, Harbour Master, to officiate as Assistant Port Officer during the time Captain R. D. P. Jones, R. I. M., officiated as Port Officer, Bombay.

Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2092, dated 18th May, agreeing to a continuance of the arrangement for the landing and despatch of civil stores for the year 1892-93 on the existing terms.

PILOTAGE STATEMENTS.

	For week ending 20th May 1892.	For week ending 29th May. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	30	46
" out of "	32	31
" transported	24	29
" attended to	2	none

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	15
" left	10	11
" remaining in dock	15	13

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	11	16
" left	13	13
" remaining in dock	12	14

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.
For week ending 21st May.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.S. Sheikh Berkhad	327	1 day.
S.S. Sultan	2,735	2 days.
S.S. Tanjore	2,263	2 days.

THERE are widespread and persistent rumours (says the *World*) that Prince George of Wales will shortly be made an Admiral of the Fleet, and given the honorary title of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. It is high time the senior Service had a Royal Chief; but a purely ornamental figure-head would be of little value. At a Royal Academy dinner a year or two ago the Duke of Cambridge returned thanks, as he always does, for the Army; but although the Duke of Edinburgh, a full admiral, was present, Lord George Hamilton, a civilian, responded to the toast of the Navy. Surely this ought not to be. The natural and proper head of the

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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JUST RECEIVED.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the TYPES of the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY. Sizes 10 by 12 by 6 by 4. To be had at O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

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JUST LANDED, Per s. s. Shannon, Dogcart, Driving Aprons, Waterproof, Sheeting, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c. Waterproof Coats, Rs. 4; and Suits complete, Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 each.—AT HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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AGENTS WANTED.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S
ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
41, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

THERE was no change in the value of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40 1-16d. per oz; and Rupee Paper was unaltered in each denomination; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 87¾ cents; demand Exchange on London being higher to the same extent, at 4·88 dollars. Consols in London were unchanged at 97⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 109; and the market rates of discount were as before. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s 3½d. The weekly Specie Shipments to India consisted of £140,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to this port. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher at £55 per ton. Paris quotations were still unaltered.

The London Great Skin Sale closed yesterday, prime qualities having been in good demand, and common qualities 1d. per lb. lower. The total number of skins sold was 1,020,000, out of the 1,090,000 offered at this rate.

Silver, and all the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter, are unchanged to-day; the only additional financial news from London being some extra allotments by the Indian Council, say Rs. 20,000 of Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 3 13-32d; and two lakhs of Wire Tranfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 7-16d. From New York, yesterday's quotations are repeated for Silver, and Exchange on London.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of 2d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. Ex-Quay. White Delhi also appears to have been lower to the same extent at 6s. 8d. per cental, Ex-Quay, the quotation having been misplaced. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,410,000 quarters, which is the same as the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed Market was dull, but 39s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, was still the price of Bombay Seed to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 1-32d for May and May-June deliveries, and 4 5-32d for September-October. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed firm. Surats and American Arrivals quiet; and prices unchanged. The Sales are 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports are 4,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

The weekly statistics wired by Reuter show a material increase in Cotton business in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having, at 67,000 bales, been 16,000 bales more than in the previous week; while the amount forwarded to consumers, was 14,000 bales more, at 61,000 bales. The Imports were 13,000 bales greater at 58,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 12,000 bales; but was 473,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 703,000 bales more than in 1890. The total Visible Supply is given as 4,970,000 bales probably in error for 3,970,000, which would give a falling off of 60,000 bales during the week; while the Supply of East Indian Cotton had increased during the week by 47,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices of American Cotton were the same yesterday as they ruled on the previous Friday, the former showing a decline of 11-16d. from that quoted at the same time last year, and of 2 9-16d. compared with the rate in 1890.

In New York, 7⅞ was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; August Futures being a point higher, at 7·46 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 9,000 bales, making the week's total rather heavier than that in 1891, and three times as much as in 1890, the figures for the present season now showing an increase of 127,000 bales compared with those for last year, and of 1,149,000 bales as against those for the year before.

To-day, August Futures have advanced three points, to 7·64 cents: but the spot price is unaltered. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 5,000 bales going against the same quantity last year, and 1,200 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Week's receipts.....	37,000	35,000	9,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	24,000	29,000	17,000
" " Continent.....	27,000	7,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,862,000	6,735,000	5,713,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	3,068,000	3,110,000	2,688,000
" " to Continent do. ..	2,382,000	2,347,000	2,011,000
" Stock in the Ports	670,000	494,000	184,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Total supply of all kinds	4,970,000	2,820,000	2,174,240
" " Surats	548,000	536,960	748,960
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,689,000	1,216,260	985,530
" London	8,000	17,000	11,000
American afloat	50,000	70,000	25,000
East Indian "	20,000	30,000	60,000
Total ...	1,767,000	1,333,260	1,081,530
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	4 1-16d.	4¾d.	6¼d.
" Good Dhollera..... ..	3¾d.	3 13-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	11-16 l.	15-16 l.	1½d.

A pretty large business has been done in the staple here to-day in a steady market, and without any further movement in rates. Exporters have bought 2,100 bales in all, consisting of 1,100 Broach, at Rs. 186-9; 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 168; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 180; and 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 183; while the purchases by local spinners sum up 2,400 bales, say 1,200 Julgaum, at Rs. 168½; 500 Veerumgaum Ginned, as Rs. 169; 200 each of Nugger, at Rs. 179; and Modan, at Rs. 164; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 167; Rodi, at Rs. 167; and Compta, at Rs. 171 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken by exporters to a moderate extent in a steady market, and prices are unchanged except for "Pessy," which we call one anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 5-1-0 per cwt. for 91 per cent., and Rs. 5 for 85 per cent.

SEEDS also have been a steady market, and a moderate export business has been done on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,550 bales.
Wheat.....	98,705 cwts.
Linseed	16,131 "
Rapeseed	11,689 "
Poppyseed.....	2,208 "
Groundnuts	1,016 "
Castorseed	5,197 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with rates tending downwards. The "City of Dublin" (s) has engaged cargo for Liverpool, for May shipment, at 17s. per ton, filling up at Kurrachee.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, later on, went to 1s. 3⅜d. for the latter, at which a small amount was placed. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 3 15-32d. both for ready and forward delivery, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, a moderate business having been reported. The market closed steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 3⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Francs 3 do. ...1·62½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at about yesterday's final rates for Fours; but, at the close, the feeling was rather weaker, and the market left off at 109 for Money and the settlement on Monday and 108¾ for the June account; with 104½ still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have remained very quiet in tone, and neglected by operators; and our quotations are generally unchanged.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 28.

10 p.m.	84·3

SUNDAY, MAY 29.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	89·8
4 p.m.	88·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARSH—May 3, in Dublin, wife of H Marsh, Executive Engineer, N-W P, India, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

BODEN—WOLLASTON—May 3, at St Peter's, Bournemouth, Rev C J Boden, Vicar of St Barnabas, Sutton, Surrey, to Mildred Louisa Mary, daughter of E O Wollaston, late Captain, Bengal Army.

HARCOURT—ALLEN—April 26, at the church of SS. Peter and Paul, Wymering, Hants, Rev W Harcourt, son of T Harcourt, of Leicester, to Rosa May Allen, daughter of the late J B Allen, Surgeon, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—May 3, at Varese, Torquay, C H Cameron, H M Bombay Civil Service (Retired), aged 65.

HAY—May 7, at Chester-place, Regent's Park, A Hay, late of Bombay, aged 74.

HELPS—May 10, at Kew, Bessie, widow of Sir Arthur Helps, K C B.

HILLS—May 11, in London, Col G S R (Bengal) Engineers, Retired.

MAYNE—May 3, at Guildford, Col A G Mayne, late of 1st Bombay Lancers and Central India Horse, son of late Rev C G Mayne, Vicar of Midsomer Norton, Bath, aged 57.

PURVES—May 10, at Dunbar, N B, Catherine Turnbull, widow of Lieut-Col Wm Purves, 9th Bombay N I, aged 82.

STOCKS—May 6, at Addlestone, Surrey, Bessie, wife of J W Stocks, formerly of Berhampore, Bengal, and daughter of late Rev O Brock, Rector of Dengie, Essex, aged 42.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1892.

IT is a coincidence which will not escape notice that two of the leading States in India are at this time engaged—or are about to be engaged—in the codification of their criminal law. Baroda, as we stated the other day, has been provided by the Government of India with the services of a skilled judicial officer, who will undertake the responsible task of throwing into scientific form the loose and disconnected enactments in the form of "circulars" by which the Gaekwar's principal Court filled up the defects in the written law of the State—this written law consisting of provisions borrowed with more or less of modification from the British Indian Codes. In the Nizam's Dominions an almost similar process has been performed by a Law Commission nominated some years since, which has gone through its labours with much deliberation, and which some months since produced a draft Penal Code of somewhat formidable dimensions. The fact marks an important stage in the development of the Nizam's State. An eminent jurist once said that "to reduce unwritten law to statute is to discard one of the greatest blessings that we have for ages enjoyed, in rules capable of flexible interpretation." The "flexibility" which Judge Talfourd regarded as a blessing may, in certain conditions, become a curse, and it is mainly in order to put restraints upon it and to introduce certainty in the place of uncertainty, precision in the place of vagueness, that the Nizam's Government have set about supplying themselves with a complete body *of statutory* penal law. The draft code itself is not before us, but we have been made acquainted with the nature of its provisions by a "Statement of Objects and Reasons," to which the names of the Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung, the Home Secretary, and of Rai Hukm Chand, Secretary and Member of the Law Commission, are appended. The Hyderabad State, we suspect, owes the acceleration of the work of the Commission in recent years to the fact that it has in the present Home Secretary an official who, while serving for some years as Chief Justice, had a close practical acquaintance with the inconveniences which arose from having an indeterminate and uncodified set of laws. In Rai Hukm Chand the Commission had as their secretary a law officer of great attainments, than whom there are few lawyers in India better versed in the comparative study of jurisprudence. It is only doing justice to a gentleman of singular modesty, whose days and nights have been given to the study of law as a science, to recognize the valuable service that he has rendered to the Nizam's Government in the preparation of the code, and in preparing the very lucid minute in which its provisions are explained.

Though the population of the Nizam's Dominions is mainly Hindu, the basis of its laws is the *Hanafi* system of Mahomedan jurisprudence. But upon this basis a formidable superstructure has been reared, consisting for the most part of circulars issued by Government which contained rules supplementing and in many cases modifying the prescriptions of the Mahomedan law. These circulars were issued spasmodically, just as occasion for them was deemed to arise; they were not always in harmony with rules that had been enacted before, and it has never been pretended that the highest legislative wisdom found expression in them. They left uncovered a good deal of the ground over which the action of the criminal courts adjudicating amongst a mixed community must range; this meant that they left much to the discretion of the courts, and as the courts themselves were not held down, by any effective revisionary authority, to uniformity of procedure, their operation was uncertain and capricious. As the authors of the minute say:- "While some of the judges punished acts that are not dealt with as offences anywhere, others declined to take cognizance of crimes that have for centuries ceased to be regarded as merely civil wrongs in civilized countries." The inconvenience of this was brought home to the Nizam's Government in a very telling way when some years ago the British Government showed its distrust of the penal law of Hyderabad by refusing to grant extradition from the Cantonment of Secunderabad except for offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code. This was not only an impressive incident in itself, but it indicated to the Nizam's Government the direction in which it should search when remedying the defects in its penal law. Accordingly when, in 1885, a consolidated Criminal Regulation was issued it was found to have incorporated some of the more important general provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. But the work was not well done, and it has practically fallen into abeyance. New circulars have had to be issued from time to time determining and limiting the discretion of judges, and these notwithstanding the criminal law of Hyderabad has continued to be uncertain and diverse in its decisions, and capricious in its retributions. We had a remarkable instance of this last year when the High Court Judge who tried what was known as the city murder case discharged a man accused of having kept from the police evidence of the murder. The Judge held that being privy to a murder was not a crime under the Criminal Regulations. The Minister, in a severe Resolution, virtually told the High Court that this was nonsense; for the offence was at any offence against morality and the "unwritten law of the land," a consideration which had been held to justify the court in convicting a man for using a forged document knowing it to have been forged, though the Regulation did not specially treat this as an offence. This was, perhaps, the most striking instance that there has yet been of the need for a more definite criminal law in Hyderabad, and we suspect that this particular scandal had something to do with hastening on the termination of the work of the Commission. When the author of the minute before us remarks upon the danger to the public peace that accompanied the lenient punishments awarded for robbery and dacoity we are reminded of even greater scandals, such as a sentence of six months' imprisonment passed by a High Court Judge upon a warder in the city gaol who had supplied a revolver with which the ringleader in a rising in the gaol made an attack upon the prison officers. The incident may be cited in support of the belief that the framers of the new Code have not done wisely in refraining from laying down minima punishments. A magistracy and a judiciary who have admittedly been in the habit, under a system about to be discarded, of giving inadequate and often inappropriate punishments, are in need of more definite guidance than a Code gives them which names only the maxima punishments. The authors of the draft Bill explain that its basis is not the Indian or any other Penal Code, but "the present criminal law of his Highness's Government, as contained in the Rules and circulars issued from time to time and now in force."

If this is a strictly accurate account of the project it will be necessary to say that, as in most edifices, the foundation is hidden under the superstructure, and that much of the latter is borrowed from extraneous sources. The explanation is indeed given that advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make such modifications in the existing law as appear to be commended by the just dictates and the wise teachings of the Mahomedan law, or by the advanced and more humane notions of European jurists. The authors have not hesitated to introduce provisions of a decidedly experimental nature. Thus it is proposed to adopt the expedient first tried in Belgium we believe, and last year in France, of suspending the execution of the sentence in a first offence. The nature of the offences which will be dealt with on this principle is not indicated, but any provision which saves the first offender from contamination by association with the hardened criminal is to be welcomed, and the operation of this section in Hyderabad will be watched with interest throughout India. As we understand it, an application is to be given to the principle of this clause which neither Belgian nor French jurists can have contemplated; for it is intended, apparently, to extend the benefit of it especially to the noble and privileged classes. In their adaptation of the Indian Penal Code the authors of the draft seem to have been influenced by the conventional Radical notion that British law, while lenient towards offences against the person, reserves its severities for offenders against property. However, they have a respectable Indian precedent for the leniency with which they have drawn up their scale of penalties. When Sir T. Madhava Rao borrowed the leading provisions of the Indian Penal Code for use in Baroda he relaxed the stringency of its punishments, and the authors of the present draft appear to think that they have avoided one of the defects of the British code by raising the maximum of imprisonment for hurt and lowering that for theft and criminal misappropriation. The framers of the Bill have resisted the temptation to introduce new punishments, though when they explain that they have not adopted the punishment of banishment they do not conceal the fact that it has been practically recognized in Hyderabad, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Nizam's Government. Deportation, as an administrative measure, will occasionally need to be resorted to notwithstanding the silence of the Penal Code on the subject. The chapter of offences against the State seems to follow pretty closely the lines laid down in the corresponding chapter in the Indian Penal Code. A provision is made against acts directed against the Minister, or which are intended to excite to disaffection against the Government. In the chapter which deals with offences relating to public servants reasons are given for maintaining the provisions of the existing law which treats the giving of a bribe as an abetment, and, therefore, visits with only a third of the penalty imposed upon the principal offender, that is to say, the receiver of the bribe. Some one who is described as "an officer of vast experience" seems to have advised that the giving of a bribe should not be punishable in Hyderabad. But there is only one condition under which the State could afford to be lenient, and that would be the rigorous imprisonment and forfeiture of office of all who receive bribes. On the whole, however, it is much better to leave things as they are, dealing severely with givers and receivers. Hyderabad has at present no press, but that has not prevented the Law Commission from framing a press law. The law will not encourage journalistic activity in the Nizam's Dominions. It forbids, under a small penalty, the printing of a newspaper in contravention of any rules on the subject that may be made by the Minister. The stringency or leniency of the law will obviously depend upon the character of these rules, and these we have not seen. Taking the Code as a whole it seems to be a piece of good work. It is certainly a step in the right direction, and Sir Asman Jah will gain credit for passing so important and necessary a measure during his term of office.

THE *Times* is perhaps right when, in an article dubiously recommendatory of the Imperial Institute, it says that the Institute has no enemies. Certainly it has friends. The fact that considerably over £400,000 have been subscribed towards it, with an additional £140,000 for an endowment fund, proves that. And when the beautiful and impressive building now in course of erection at Kensington is completed, every citizen of Greater Britain who sees it will recognize in it a not unworthy symbol of the greatness of the Empire to which he belongs. But for all this the *raison d'etre* of the Institute still remains one of those things about which the practical business mind of the British citizen, at home and abroad, is open for the reception of more evidence. We all applaud as we stand by and see Indian princes giving, out of their loyalty and their substance, bountiful offerings for a great building which will add to the splendours of the Imperial capital, and will commemorate the achievements of a memorable reign. We all hope that other people's generosity will secure the Institute against any maiming of its energies, any crippling of the manifold beneficences which are expected of it. This assured our next thought must be as to the direction in which these energies and beneficences are to work. The *Times*, which is confident about the abstract usefulness that is to be got out of the Institute, seems to be doubtful when it comes to the concrete. There are a hundred ways in which it may be useful, "a thousand accidental objects which it may be made to serve." All the same there is no limit as to the nature of these ways and purposes. The Institute authorities have set forth their aims and intentions, and the *Times* sets these aside in a cynically depreciative way. "The ordinary Englishman or Colonist," it says, "is easily satiated with commercial museums; a taste for lectures about colonial products is very limited; and the success of efforts to compass such purposes as 'the furtherance of systematic colonization' and 'the advancement of trades and handicrafts by exhibitions of special branches of industry and commerce and of the work of artisans and of apprentices' is always dubious." Yet when the commercial museum part of the scheme has been eliminated, and no account is taken of lectures about colonial products, and trade exhibitions are voted useless, and efforts made through the Institute for the furtherance of systematic colonization are spoken disrespectfully of, what remains of the Imperial Institute? It is true there is to be a commercial intelligence department, with a very comprehensive and thoroughly authoritative year book as its immediate outcome. But commercial men who lie under the stigma of being practical men of business tell us that ordinary unofficial sources of information are quite equal to all the demands that are made upon them. The *Times*, however, has some vague belief that something can be made of the Institute even if its lectures are drowsy, its exhibitions dull, and its commercial museums dusty and neglected. The Waler and the New Zealander—not Macaulay's—must be supplied with something attractive within its walls. The voyage from Melbourne or Auckland is becoming cheaper, people from those parts will go to England in greater numbers, and "they will be more disposed to think of London as their natural meeting ground if the Institute be flourishing, and if it studies to meet their many and changing wants." Now if any one will tell us what the many and changing wants of Australians and New Zealanders are we shall have some idea of what the Imperial Institute is meant to accomplish.

VISITORS to the fine old Mahratta fortress of Lohogad, near Lonauli, will be sorry to hear that the little village of the same name, which lies below the fortress gateway, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Out of fifty houses and huts in the village only a dozen escaped injury, thirty being totally burnt, and the rest greatly damaged. On the news of the occurrence reaching the Sarvajanik Sabha at Poona an agent was sent to make enquiries, and his account of things represented the condition of the villagers as being so distressful that the Sabha voted a sum of Rs. 200 for their relief. This, however, will not go far, and it is to be hoped that Government, who have been asked by the Mamlatdar to make a free grant of timber for the rebuilding of the village, will do this in time to provide the houseless people with shelter before the rains set in. The case is one in which whatever is done, whether by Government or by private charity, should be done quickly. We understand that the Sarvajanik Sabha will be glad to receive contributions for the help of the sufferers, and will see that any sums entrusted to them are properly laid out.

ON Saturday morning the torpedo boat Pathan steamed out of the harbour as far as the Kennery Light-house, on a trial trip, under the command of Lieutenant K. V. Bacon, R. I. M., Chief and Second Engineer, and a Lieutenant from H. M. S. Marathon was also on board

THE NEW INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

A PRELIMINARY issue for Simla of the prospectus of the new Indian Currency Association has been made. After noting that the Indian Silver Association, established in 1885, dropped out of existence after the appointment of the Royal Commission to examine the relations between gold and silver it says that the hope entertained that that Commission would place the Government in a position to take effective measures, in concert with other nations, to rehabilitate silver, was disappointed. The commission was equally divided, one section proposing bi-metallism, the other hesitating to adopt it. In consequence, therefore, of the absence of unanimity, no action was taken by Her Majesty's Government, and things have been allowed to drift from bad to worse in the last six years. It is held that the time has now arrived when an effort should be made to extricate India from its difficult position. The founders of the new Association say: "it is proposed to reconstitute the Association, which was allowed to lapse in 1886, on a wider and more practical basis. Bi-metallism is, we still believe, the most effective remedy that can be adapted for relief against the disasters which have overtaken alike the people and the Government of India—disasters which threaten to make our present grievous condition infinitely worse in the near future. But though we believe bi-metallism to be the best and most efficacious remedy, we are compelled to recognise that without international concert it is a remedy which is not attainable by India. We have waited twenty years for such international concert, but it is further now from realisation than it has ever been. A large and influential class in England who, as the principal gold creditors of the world, benefit enormously by the appreciation of their gold securities and other credits, and to whose interests in this particular those of India are wholly subordinated, still bar the way; and nation after nation, which would have adopted bi-metallism if England had agreed to join in the concert, has been compelled to recognise that the prospect of union is hopeless, and has, to save itself from ruin, adopted a gold standard. It can be safely asserted that had India stood alone in this matter and been free to make her own currency arrangements as an independent State, she would within the last few years have taken steps to come to some international agreement with other countries interested in the maintenance of the value of silver as a medium of exchange, or, failing such an agreement, she would, like Austria and other independent States, have taken steps to base her currency on gold, so as to protect herself from the enormous loss which now results from settling her indebtedness to European countries, principally England, on a gold basis, while her whole credit system is based on silver. The time has now come, if it be not already too late, when, so far as in her lies, she must endeavour to save herself by taking the latter course, and, rejecting silver, adopt gold as her future standard. During the last twenty years India and the United States have been practically alone among the nations in the endeavour to uphold silver. That attempt has failed, and persistence in a silver Standard for India, when the whole civilised world has rejected it, has cost the Government about eighty crores (eight hundred millions of rupees) since 1870—eight hundred millions, which for any useful purpose might as well have been thrown into the sea. At the present rate of exchange the loss to Government may be estimated annually at eighty millions of rupees, and it is practically certain that the loss next year and in future years will be much larger."

It is pointed out that the United States will probably not continue purchasing silver, for a continuance of this action would mean practially the adoption of a silver standard. It is asked what will become of the rupee, which, though it is now supported by three large purchases, cannot rise above an average value of 15½d. Roumania has thrown her silver in the market, Austria is doing the same; while with the increased supply, cheaper production and reduced consumption of silver the rupee may be worth in the market anything under tenpence. Since 1870 the exchange value of the rupee has dropped 36 per cent. The cost of the sovereign then was Rs. 10; now it is Rs. 15¼, or an appreciation of more than 50 per cent. The hardships of men who are paid in rupees, and who make family remittances or go on furlough, is insisted upon. The uncertainty of exchange has made trade a gambling speculation. All eyes are turned to New York for the regulation of exchange, and it really rests with Wall Street operators. The position is absolutely intolerable, and can no longer be endured."

It is added: "The Government of India can do nothing for us or for itself, and we must exert ourselves in our own behalf. It is, therefore, proposed to constitute this Association, for the purpose of making such united and persistent effort that it cannot be resisted. We claim that, as the other nations decline to assist us in restoring silver to its uses for currency, and insist on rejecting it entirely, we must also be allowed to reject it, and adopt gold for our standard. The first object of the Association should be to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, the ultimate referee in such matters, asking that the Government of India be allowed a free hand for the reform of the Indian currency and that it be no longer trammelled by orders which have already had a most disastrous effect on the country, and will certainly work much greater evil in future. It is expected that the memorial will be signed by all classes in India, officials and non-officials, for all alike are injuriously affected each in his own away."

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

DEMAGIRI, 25TH MAY.—Lieutenant Towsey, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Clerk, East Lancashire Regiment, who have been transport officers up here during the late operations, left yesterday to rejoin their regiments; in fact a general exodus of all except the permanent staff is taking place, and we may consider all operations as closed for the present. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Lushais will view the matter in the same light, and abstain from cutting the telegraph wires and interfering with daks, convoys, &c., during the rains.

The rumour that the 3rd Bengal Infantry is going to find garrisons for Demagiri and Rangamutti is confirmed; but no information as to what the strength of each garrison is to be has yet been received.

FORT AIJAL, 25TH MAY.—The Aijal, or Eastern Sondi column, under Captain Loch, left Bungteya yesterday at dawn for Soitol, not for Maite as previously wired. It was found that the direct road to Maite, which is most difficult and precipitous, had been made quite impassable, trees being cut down, all ladders and bridges being destroyed, and stones and boulders being collected on the cliffs, to be hurled down on the advancing force. Besides, six stockades have been erected by Lalbura, and all the warriors of Lengkam and the Southern Lushai villages have been summoned to his assistance to oppose the advance. Lalbura, who was all along bent on a "no surrender" policy, tried to tire out Mr. McCabe by his procrastination, but he has moved out of check, and Mr. McCabe once more determined to try conclusions with him before returning to Aijal. Captain Loch wisely determined to make a flank march by Saital and take Maite in rear, neutralising all the past efforts of the Lushais, for the last month, in strengthening a position at which they had elected to make a last stand. Maite has been captured, and most probably occupied this morning, as heavy smoke has been visible since 10 o'clock.

Although the sun is not out the rain has been keeping off. It would have been a blow to our prestige if the Aijal column had retired without destroying Maite, as Lalbura and the Maite Chiefs were emboldened to hold out by the rapid withdrawals of the Burma and Lungleh columns, and the destruction of the Vansanga outpost. The elevation of Maite is such that the smoke arising from its conflagration is easily noticeable by all the Western Lushai villages, upon which it must have a very salutary and instructive lesson. The frequent patrols from Aijal and Changsil warn them that their turn may come next, if there be the slightest attempt to jib.

The Aijal-Changsil road will be completed by the end of the month, with the necessary stockades and rest-houses at the two intermediate stages. Mr. Knight is pushing on he work vigorously, with labour from the Kulkham Lushais, while a subedar of the 18th Bengal Infantry makes the contingents of working parties trot out regularly by his periodical but perhaps unwelcome visits. Once the road is opened there will be no difficulty in throwing supplies into Aijal, and the furthest outposts it may be hereafter decided to keep up after the return of the Aijal column. The column deserves every credit for accomplishing a task of stupendous difficulty—in fact it has done the work of a brigade, with the go-ahead spirit which animates all ranks. The troops are keeping quite fit. It may interest the planters in Cachar to know that both Maite and Bungteya were concerned in the Borunchera raid.—*Pioneer.*

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople says that the situation in Yemen continues serious, and it is reported that a plan is being discussed by the Government of raising a loan to meet the cost of a further expedition.

THE TERRIBLE CYCLONE AT MAURITIUS.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the following graphic letter from a private correspondent in Mauritius, who was in the Island when the awful catastrophe of the 29th ultimo occurred:—"Before this reaches you, you will most likely have heard of the frightful cyclone that visited us on Friday last. The effects of the storm are ghastly; in fact, I don't think they can be fully appreciated unless they are seen. There were absolutely no signs of a storm, and so there were no warnings from the Observatory. The wind rose at about 10-30 A.M., and blew very hard till about 1-30 P.M. when it dropped suddenly, so suddenly, in fact, that it was quite surprising. Some of my brother officers thought the storm was over, and started out for a walk to look at the damage; but I thought from what I had heard people saying about cylones that this must be the centre of the storm. And sure enough, at half-past 2 it started blowing just as suddenly as it had left off, only in exactly the opposite direction. The wind was blowing much faster during the second half of the storm. The maximum rate of the wind was 121 miles an hour. Up here (Curepipe) it did not blow so hard as in other places, but it blew hard enough. Trees were continually being blown down, and one or two roofs were blown off. All our rooms were swamped, as the rain was blown up under the tiles and through the ceiling. In the Hospital they had two or three inches of water all over. But no one was killed up here. It was in Port Louis that the loss of life was greatest. There were 1,000 killed in Port Louis alone, and as far as is known I believe about 5,000 have been killed altogether in the Island. There was no communication between Port Louis and here. The telegraph wires were down and the railroad was blocked with trees and wreckage. Three trains were blown clean over on to their sides, and one truck was picked up and dashed against the platform so hard as to knock two of its wheels clean off. At Port Louis the sea rose to such an extent that now, in walking about the streets, one comes across lighters and barges at every turn. There is also a steamship lying across the railroad.

About midday on Saturday a rumour got abroad that Port Louis was burnt down, as well as blown down, which proved only too true, as some people who had walked up confirmed the report. As soon as this was known on Sunday afternoon a small party was sent down to help. After this party had left it was found that the damage was more serious than was at first thought. So on Monday morning the whole regiment paraded at 5-15 A.M., and went by train to Port Louis. The sights were positively ghastly. Whole streets were literally levelled, and dead bodies were lying all over the place crushed by the falling houses. These bodies had already begun to decompose, as they had been lying there for two days, and the stench in parts was sickening. The English Cathedral was immediately handed over to the wounded and was filled to overflowing. What surprised me was the way houses had been thrown bodily about. One house had been taken up and put down again at right angles to its original position, though it was still standing on the same site. Another house had been rolled over, and is now standing on its roof, almost intact. Then, again, one sees the roofs of small houses perched on the tops of trees. Another house has collapsed, and the walls have fallen inwards, and now the roof, which is whole, is resting on the ground floor and is sheltering the ruins of the walls. Another house has had both ends blown clean away, and it is now an irregular cylinder. I could go on telling you of these houses for pages. The whole town is full of them. The number of deaths from only one collapse is appalling; a sugar mill fell down and killed about 90. The Creoles here do not seem to have the slightest grain of humanity, as the following story will show you. A boy was buried in the ruins of a house, and seeing some Creoles passing shouted out to them for help, and they actually left the boy under the ruins because he could not give them the Rs. 5 which they demanded as payment for getting him out! Two or three cases have happened of this sort. You would see crowds of men loitering about, without attempting to help, and the only way to make them was by thrashing them. The only thing the brutes will do is to go and loot amongst the ruins of the shops, and so small parties of soldiers have to patrol the streets to prevent it. The police have behaved almost as badly as the Creoles. It was told by a brother officer that he came upon a woman and two daughters trying to find the body of the husband, which was buried under the ruins; and sitting down opposite them were a policeman and three other men looking on. However, they did not sit long when he came up? You can imagine from what I have told you how frightfully the horrors of the catastrophe were intensified by the inhumanity of these Creoles. Pretty well everybody has a story to tell about them. The Indians behaved very well, working hard all the time. The Arab merchants are also behaving very well, as they are selling rice at cost price to those who can afford it, and are giving it away to the poor. The whole Island is practically ruined, and it is feared that it will take years to recover. The sugar crops are entirely destroyed, and as they have had bad crops for the last two or three years, this crowns the disaster. I am told that 70 per cent of the sugar is beyond hope, and that the remainder is little better. There have been 4 or 5 wrecks on the island, I believe. A ship has been sent to Bombay to ask for help in case a famine should set in. I don't think this, however, is to be feared, as ships are coming in daily laden with rice. The only thing to be feared is, I believe, a pestilence, which might break out on account of the dead bodies which were lying about so long. It is wonderful the way the iron telegraph posts are bent, as they can offer very little resistance to the wind.

The cyclone must have been a ghastly catastrophe, judging from the above description of it. The writer, it will be seen, animadverts strongly upon the brutal callousness of the Creoles, or half-castes, towards the sufferers. The police are also blamed, but a high tribute of praise is paid the Indians and the Arab merchants. A very large number of people must have been ruined by the calamity, and it is to be hoped that the appeal for funds in their behalf will be generously responded to. We need hardly remind our readers that a very large number of the 260,000 Indians on the Island come from this Presidency. Hindus should not forget also that 200,000 of them are their co-religionists.—*Madras Mail.*

GUNTAKAL JUNCTION.

AFTER all the delay in opening the new section of metre gauge railway between Guntakal and Dharmaveram, writes the *Madras Mail*, the Government of India has decided that this section shall be worked by the South Indian Railway Company up to the end of 1892, when the Southern Mahratta Railway Company will be prepared to take it over with the adjoining section between Dharmaveram and Hindupur, which will then complete the railway line from Bangalore to Guntakal. Trains will commence running between Guntakal and Dharmaveram early next month, and the Traffic Managers of the Madras, Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways will meet at Guntakal Junction next week to arrange the joint working. Only about five years ago, on the present site of Guntakal Junction, stood a single straw hut for the signalman, in the midst of a vast expanse of cotton fields. The subsequent convergence at Guntakal of the Southern Mahratta, the Bellary-Kistna, and the South Indian Railways, with the Madras Railway, raised its importance, and the junction now possesses a large station, which cost over 3 lakhs of rupees to build, and at which six passenger trains will arrive daily morning and evening. The length of the platform is nearly half a mile, and the yard is over a mile and half long from end to end. The Government Telegraph Department is already alive to the advantages which Guntakal possesses as a central transmitting station, and is erecting a large building to receive this branch of the office from Bellary. The Military Department has already pitched a rest camp here, and an English Church has been built, and a Roman Catholic Chapel is in the course of erection. Messrs. Volkart Brothers have a large cotton press and ginning factory, which turn out from 15,000 to 20,000 bales a season; and other firms have taken up land round about for the erection of factories in the near future. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company works the junction, the expenses being proportionately divided with the other companies.

ONE of the men who was talking with M. Véry at the moment of the explosion in his restaurant, on the Boulevard Magenta, a journey-man printer, named Hamonod, died of lockjaw, on May 6. His funeral, on May 9, was made the occasion of a demonstration by the French Government and the Municipal authorities. The President of the Paris Council made a speech at the grave, in which he strongly denounced the authors of the recent outrages in the capital.

IT is stated that the investigation concerning the bombs discovered at Rustchuk has led to the discovery of a letter from Odessa to an Armenian stating that the Armenians had made terms with the Russian Empire, and that if the recipient worked against Bulgaria, Armenia would be able, with Russian aid, to free herself.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain E. P. Bishop, with the Overland Mails of May 13, arrived in harbour at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Two Ladies	Mr J D Engel
Mr and Mrs Bain	Mr E Stocker
Mr Sedgewick	Surgn-Capt Healy
Rev and Mrs Baynham and 2 children	Mr A W Cotton
	Mr J Rodes
Rev and Mrs Brandon	Mr W S Eaton
Major Heaton	Partap Singh
Mr G C McDonald	Mr R H Browne
Major Lucas	Mr W Britton
Mr Smith	Mr C H S Plowden
Mr T Weatherly	Mrs W J Smith
Mr T R Lawrence	Assist Paymaster Roberts
Mrs Jenkins and infant	Gunner Trethaum
Mr and Mrs Raynes and 2 infants	Gunner Farquito
	Gunner Cross
Mrs Haughton	Mr and Mrs Graham
Lieut G H Miller	Mr Dinshaw

FROM BRINDISI.

Col J Keith	Lieut J B Thompson
Rev Torke Brown	Mr Moss
Mr Fitzgibbon	Mr E Simmons
Mr H C Dann	Surgn-Capt T Barry
Surgn Lieut-Col Barton	Capt Tremain
Capt and Mrs Wilkie	Mr and Mrs Clark

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr R E Raphael	Mr E Raphael

FROM ADEN.

Dr Zaytoun	Mr Belcham

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Monday, at which Sir W. Barttelot, M.P., and Mr. Forwood, M.P., were sworn as Privy Councillors. Her Majesty also conferred the dignity of knighthood on several gentlemen.

The Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee yesterday at St. James's Palace.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords resumed its sittings on Monday, but the business transacted has been little more than formal.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Balfour moved that the Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill should be remitted to the Standing Committee on Law. Great objection was taken by Irish members to the application of the Bill to Ireland, and finally the motion was agreed to with an implied understanding that Ireland should be excluded from its operation. On re-assembling in the evening the House was at once counted out. On Monday, the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill was further discussed in Committee. On Tuesday the Bill was again taken. In the evening Mr. Caldwell moved a resolution indicating certain reforms in the Crofter Holdings (Scotland) Act which was opposed by the Government, and it was ultimately rejected by 152 votes against 113. On Wednesday, a Bill relating to the Municipal Franchise in Liverpool was read a second time after much opposition. Last night the Small Holdings Bill was again discussed.

The election in North Hackney terminated on Wednesday in favour of Mr. Boustield, Q.C., Conservative, who obtained nearly 1,000 votes majority over his Gladstonian opponent.

POLITICAL.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, received on Friday a deputation of delegates and others from Queensland to urge the Imperial sanction of the division of that colony into three separate divisions. Lord Knutsford said he did not think the moment had yet arrived when the Imperial Parliament could deal with the question.

Mr. Balfour, M.P., visited Manchester on Saturday, and, after opening a bazaar in aid of a church building fund, he addressed an enormous meeting in Bellevue Gardens. In the evening he delivered another, but comparatively brief, speech at a dinner of the Manchester Conservative Club.

The annual Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held on Friday in Covent Garden Theatre. The principal speaker was the Marquis of Salisbury, who addressed his remarks chiefly to the Irish question.

In reply to a deputation of labour representatives, who urged the adoption of a legal eight hours working day, Lord Salisbury on Wednesday, pointed out that working men were not agreed on the subject, and he further suggested some important points to be considered in relation to the proposed change.

GENERAL.

"General" Booth has issued an appeal for further funds in support of the scheme put fourth in "Darkest England," and states that this year only £4,000 has been subscribed to meet the annual requirement of £30,000.

David Nicoll and C. W. Mowbray were tried on Friday at the Central Criminal Court for publishing incitement to murder the Home Secretary, Mr. Justice Hawkins, and a police inspector. Nicoll, who was the writer of the incriminated article in a Socialist paper called the *Commonweal*, was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Mowbray, the nominal publisher, was acquitted.

A ballot taken among the colliers of South Wales on the question of a weekly holiday in order to restrict the output was declared on Tuesday to have resulted in a majority of 8,000 votes against the proposal.

A fire broke out early on Monday morning in Scott's Restaurant, Coventry-street, Haymarket, and four youths were burnt to death.

LATEST

The Hon. Patrick Greville Nugent pleaded "Guilty" yesterday to the charge of common assault upon Miss Marian S. Price in a railway train; and the prosecution agreed not to offer evidence on the charge of indecent assault. The prisoner, who was drunk at the time of the assault, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

A car on the electric tramway in Budapest passed over a dynamite cartridge on Wednesday night and was shaken, but not overturned. Seven other cartridges were found on the line.

The Feather Lloyd learns from Brody that a raft with about 100 workmen, their wives, and children, who wanted to cross a river near that town on Tuesday, capsized, with the loss of 60 lives.

A duel was fought at Leipsic yesterday, in which an officer of the 106th Regiment killed a law student and was himself slightly wounded.

Seven persons were suffocated in a fire at Crefeld, Germany, on Wednesday.

The girl Soubere and the man Beala, who were acquitted at the Ravachol trial, have been rearrested on a charge of complicity in the alleged murder of two women by Ravachol at St. Etienne.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. G. S. Hills, R. (Ben.) Ret.; Col. A. G. Mayne, Bo. Ret.; Lord Bramwell; Canon Champneys; Dr. J. Thomson; Mr. C. D. Buxton; M. Baross; Gen Gresser; M. Hofmann; Mrs. C. B. Brooke; Mrs. Sale-Barker.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 23.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E White, BCS	Col T R Byng, ISC, M
Mr J M Dowie, BCS	Lt-Col A H Mayhew, ISC
Mr E T Lloyd, BCS	Lt-Col J C Smideman, ISC
Mr T H E Garrett, BCS	Lt-Col C W Walker, ISC
Mr J G Charles, BCS	Maj A W Jamieson, ISC
Mr J B Thomson, BCS	Maj L W Christopher, ISC
Mr C D Steel, BCS	Capt F J B, Priestley, ISC
Mr E Laurence, BCS	Capt J Lamb, ISC
Mr R A Way, B	Capt A C Yate, ISC
Mr A Forsyth, B	Capt J R Sandwith, ISC
Mr G Martyn, B	Capt J L Armitage, ISC
Mr E S R Tiery, B	Capt W O Aslett, ISC
Mr J H Murray, B	Capt J W Mitchell, Bo, Inf
Mr H W Bolleau, B	Capt C M Dallas, ISC
Mr O V Yates, B	Lieut F Murray, ISC
Mr A C Tate, MCS	Lieut A H D Creagh, ISC
Mr R C C Carr, MCS	Lieut C G Robson, ISC
Mr W Macartney, M	Lieut W R Braskspear, ISC
Mr C Greathead, Bo	Lieut W H W Mercer ISC
Mr T C W Sonnerlatt, Bo	Lieut A P D C Stuart, ISC
Lt-Gen Sir H H Gough, KCB, ICS	Lieut R H Dewing, ISC
	Lieut W G L Bryon, ISC
Gen Sir H N D Prendergast, KCB, VC	Hon Lieut E J Keane, C Dpt
	Brig-Surg Lt-Col W Gray
Col J W O'Dowda, ISC	Surg Lieut-Col C H Joubert
Col H M Evans, ISC	Surgt-Maj R Mason, B
Col H B Sanderson, ISC	Surg Capt A Silcock
Col T A Cooke, ISC	Surg Capt C G L Armin

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R J Woods, B, 2 mo	Lieut C H F Binstead, ISC, 4 mo
Mr H A Heath, B, 3 mo	
Mr R B Clegg, M C S	Surg-Maj C M Thompson, M, 4 mo
Mr J E Paul, M	
Maj W B Berris, ISC, 5 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R W Roberts, B	Lieut H B Hooper, Ind Mar
Col F Smalley, M Inf	Brig-Surg Lieut-Col J B Thomas, M
Maj C W B Sealy, ISC	
Lieut F W Evatt, ISC	Surg-Capt W Molesworth, M

IT is stated that one of the chief features of the Drawing Room this year will be transparent trains falling straight from the shoulder, composed of embroidered and gold-spangled gauze or accordeon-pleated chiffon. One gown that has just been made has a train of black gauze covered with big moths, worked in black spangles, and with two black bat's wings of gauze standing out straight from the shoulders.

LORD SALISBURY ON HOME RULE.

THE Marquis of Salisbury (Grand Master) presided, on May 6, in Covent Garden Theatre, at the annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, which organisation, according to the statement of the Chancellor (Sir A. Borthwick), now numbers over a million members, and spends yearly over £100,000 in the promotion of the cause for which it was established. Every part of the building was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. The Premier, in the course of an important speech which dealt exclusively with the question of Home Rule for Ireland, said.—Sir Algernon Borthwick has alluded to the fact that a great challenge is sooner or later impending, at which great decisions must be taken by the people of this country. If the people know and realise the really great issues on which they are voting there can be no doubt whatever of the result. I have not seen the slightest indication to lead me to believe that on those great principles on which our Constitution and Empire are founded, those principles which this League exists to proclaim, those principles on which the dissolution of 1886 took place, the slightest change has taken place in the deliberate opinion of the people of this country. There is no doubt that the danger of the present moment is that the importance of these issues shall not be recognised. Men are concerned in matters which affect their daily life, and they have lost sight of the more important and permanent question which it was the duty of this League to bring before them, and the misfortune is that, under our existing practical arrangement, we have no means of separating the temporary from the permanent, or of ascertaining the opinion of the people of this country on the greatest issues that are submitted to them. You know that we are dealing with a great proposal for organic change; a proposal which, in our belief, will rend this United Kingdom in sunder; which will place a hostile Ireland on our flank; which will subject to infinite damage and to disgraceful abandonment those who in Ireland have ever fought for our cause. These are issues which concern the future of the Empire and its present honor. The conflicts between classes which have lamentably arisen—and which, I think, have arisen largely because sufficient discussion has not yet taken place upon the economical laws which they involve, the divisions between classes which we would earnestly see healed and appeased—these divisions are shutting out from men's views the great issue of the integrity of the Empire. You know that in other countries if a great organic change is proposed there are always some means of ascertaining whether the nation is willing that that fundamental alteration shall take place in its institutions. In America, in Switzerland—which are, assuredly, neither of them behindhand in the cause of popular government—in both those countries no fundamental change can take place in the constitution of the country without the people being directly asked whether they will have it be so or not. It is not so with us. We go to an election on several issues mixed up. Some people will vote on disestablishment, some people will vote on the Eight Hours Bill, some people will vote on the integrity of the Empire, and we have no means of distinguishing between their verdicts or knowing which of the three subjects their opinions are to affect. It is often said that we are appealing to the verdict of the country; but just conceive what a state of things it would be if that metaphor were literally fulfilled. Can you imagine three trials taking place at once before the same jury—let us say a trial for murder, a trial for libel, and a trial of a patent case, and that the jury were only allowed to say yes or no in one verdict, and that that verdict was to affect all the three cases? That is exactly the process by which the verdict is to be pronounced upon the organic institutions of this country. Referring to Ireland, after six years of firm government, Lord Salisbury said.—We see that in Ireland itself the opinion of loyalists is unabated and unchanged. The dissenters—Dissenter is an improper word in reference to Ireland—the members of those Protestant Churches who do not belong to the old-established Church, take more keenly than they ever did before the view that their own position as individuals will be terribly and dangerously affected if this measure should be passed into law; and all the hopes that are held out to them by their brethern in England that the result of bringing back the present Opposition to power will lead to the disestablishment of English Churches—these things are not sufficient to reconcile them to a change which will be a change from a condition of security and peace to a condition of constant peril. Well, then, has Ulster changed? Has that colony from this island, which has for two centuries maintained the the cause of British Unity—has that colony changed in its views or relaxed in its dread of the revolution which is threatened? On the contrary, the conviction of its danger appears to increase with every year, and I know nothing more unfortunate, no symptom more menacing than the opinions which have lately been put forward by Ulster leaders, apparently with deep sincerity and a full conviction of the responsibility which they involve. The conditions with which Ulster has to struggle, and will have to struggle, if this change should take place, appear more clearly every day. Mr. Morley asks what they have to dread; do they dread the thumb screw and the rack? They dread being put under the feet of their hereditary and irreconcilable enemies. I have been accused, because I have used this language, of attacking the Roman Catholic religion. Nothing is further from my intention, and I never used a word which could fairly be twisted to that sense. I utterly decline to recognise the inhabitants of the South-Eastern portion of Ireland as typical members of the Roman Catholic Church, and I am the more justified in saying so because we know that the head of the Roman Catholic Church—though, of course, observing in a strictly political matter the utmost impartiality—has strongly condemned the immoral agencies by which agitation in Ireland has striven to succeed. I can hardly mention this subject without, in passing, expressing the gratitude which we all must feel to that eminent authority that the great position of influence which was occupied by the late Cardinal Manuing is now conferred upon a man so deeply respected by all who know him, of whatever creed or shade of opinion, as Archbishop Vaughan. I have condemned, and will always condemn, those who, holding high spiritual authority—are at the head of a great spiritual organisation—shall use those weapons for purely secular objects in which no spiritual concern exists. I would condemn them, whether they were Protestant or Catholic, Anglican or Calvinist, Mahommedan or Jew. Men who do that inflict a dangerous wound upon civil society, and fasten a profound stain upon the spiritual weapons which they use. But we are told that there is really nothing to dread. Well, what the Ulster people have to dread is being placed under the despotism of their foes. Is there a worse fate to be given to any man? Of course, if you choose to be optimistic, if you choose to think that the despot under whose heel your neck will be placed is a man invested with every virtue of mildness and forbearance, you may believe that such a situation, though humiliating, will not be otherwise disagreeable; but if the despot under whose foot your neck is placed represents an hereditary enemy, not merely from religion—for I do not hold religion to be the greatest factor in the matter—but when to this important factor is added the existence of the bitterest feelings of hostility, there is no cruelty equal to that which you can inflict upon a community by placing it under the absolute power of another community situated under those conditions, and animated by those feelings. Remember that everything the Ulsterman holds dear will be in the hands of Dr. Walsh and his political friends—everything. All the wealth which they produce, all their commerce, all their flourishing agriculture, all the circumstances which distinguish them from the rest of Ireland, will be at the mercy of the majority, over whom no check will exist. Is that not a terrible fate to which to condemn any man? Is that not a terrible reward for the fidelity to the British connection which these men above all have shown? I have been very much edified by the doctrines of passive obedience which have flowed so liberally from orthodox Liberal lips. I am a Tory, but yet I cannot accept in all their entirety these doctrines of unrestricted passive obedience. I believe that the title, both of kings and of Parliament, to the obedience of their subjects is that those kings and those parliaments should observe the fundamental laws and the fundamental understandings of the compact by which they rule. Parliament has a right to govern the people of Ulster, but it has not the right to sell them into slavery. I do not believe in the unlimited, unrestricted powers of Parliaments, any more than I do in the unrestricted power of kings. Parliaments, like kings, may take a course which, while it is technically within the legal limits of its attributions, is yet entirely at variance and conflict with the understanding of the institutions by which they rule. James II. forgot that law. He stepped outside his attributions—he stepped outside the limits of the spirit of the Constitution, and we know how the people of Ulster met him. If a similar abuse of power—be it on the part of a Parliament or on the part of a king—should ever occur at any future time, I do not believe that the people of Ulster have lost their sturdy love of freedom or their detestation of arbitrary power. But these things are decided, not on ethical considerations, which are very difficult to apply to such a question. They are usually decided by the consideration whether resistance is likely to succeed, and that is a consideration which has its interest for us too. Whether the Ulster men choose to pit themselves against the rest of Ireland, whether, if they do so, they will succeed, is a matter for their consideration; but I cannot help seeing in the language of those who herald this approaching change a belief that the military forces of England will be employed to subject the people of Ulster to Dr. Walsh and his political friends. Political prophecy is always uncertain, but I think I may venture to prophesy that any attempt on the part of any government to perpetrate such an outrage as this would rend our society in two. But these are speculations. What a terrible picture the fact that we have to enter into this question at all! What a terrible picture that unfolds before us! What a terrible division in an Empire which has hitherto presented a united front to the world. You call it a message of peace to Ireland. It is a message of religious civil war, and we must look at our share in the matter and see how far we are responsible for that civil war being brought about. Mr. Morley tells us that he laughs at the idea that the British elector will be affected by such fears. He may be right. It will depend very much upon the exertions of the Primrose League, and all who think with it, whether he is right or not; but I am quite sure that unless you exert yourselves to prevent this hideous picture becoming a reality, unless you prevent his sinister prophecies from becoming true, you will bring about a result which will not secure Home Rule to Ireland—many years of conflict would have to pass before that would be the case—but you would bring about a state of things which would destroy the credit and enfeeble the power of England in every quarter of the world. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir M. H. Beach moved a resolution pledging the meeting to call upon all the members of the League to use every possible individual exertion in favor of the Unionist candidates at the coming General Election. Lord Elcho seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

INDIA AND CHRISTIANITY.

AT the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, on May 2, at Exeter Hall, the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer E. Jenkins, formerly engaged in Missionary work in India, gave an address dealing with the above subject. After referring to the remarkable difference between the India of 1832 and the India of 1856 and 1858, the reverend gentleman continued:—But there is another change, Sir, of profounder reach than those I have presented, a change not obvious to the superficial glance, escaping very much surface observation, but still there, increasing in faith and in extent every hour, a change in the religious convictions and usages of the people, and the momentous character of this change will appear at once when I tell you that religion in India is not a part of the national life as it is in Europe, but the whole of it. The greatest spiritual dynasty that ever ruled the human mind, the most ancient, the most elaborately built, the most powerfully entrenched by literature and by national faith, is yielding to the pressure of modern thought and to the political and social instincts of modern life. When I was a young man I abused Hinduism. I am now wise enough to respect it. I venerate its antiquity: I admire its literature for the purity and sublimity of much of its poetry, for the truth of much of its teaching, for the high ethical standard of many of its precepts, but the divinity supposed to underlie it—and supposed for ages past—has passed out of the public mind of India. The sacred books are no longer sacred; they are ceasing to be the Scriptures of the people, and they are the classics of the learned. This is an intelligent audience, and you are capable of looking that in the face, and, while you do so, I beseech you to connect it with your own responsibility as a Missionary Society, and to connect it with your responsibility as Englishmen and Englishwomen. This change, Sir, has been attributed, of course, to several causes, to the thought of Western education, to the liberating genius of commerce, to the miraculous facilities of transit, and last, but by no means least, to an increasing representation of Hindus in the Universities, in the Law Courts, and in the business houses of England; but whatever part this may play in the revolution—and I grant that each one of them contributes an important influence towards the result—the greatest factor in the forces that are bringing the the revolution about is Christianity. She is not contending with other forces for the mastery. Christianity never contends; she is the mistress regnant of all forces. I look upon the continent of India with the chief events of the past and recent history very clear in my mind, and I have thought deliberately as to what I am going to put before the meeting. I maintain that the pre-eminent power to-day in India is Christianity. I know that an assertion of that kind will ensure for me the ridicule of public opinion. I have a great respect for public opinion. (Laughter.) Public opinion is like the price of stocks, liable to a change of quotation—(laughter)—and that which it ridicules to-day it will applaud next week. But let those who are tempted to laugh listen with forbearance and candour, and if I do not make out my case I shall be content to be hissed from the platform. Just one century ago, in yonder small meeting-house in Nottingham, there was a question debated by the little Baptist Council:—"How can we get Christianity into India?" There is another question debated now, Sir, by the enemies of missions in this country and India,—"How can we get Christianity out of India?" (Cheers.) I may say to these gentlemen, Christianity has got into India, and you will never get her out! She has got into the languages of the country, and I want to know by what chemical process you can extract her inspirations from these. In the first place the Christian Scriptures have been translated—according to the recent return—into fifty of the Indian tongues, and the chief of these translations have a literary merit so rare that even in the judgment of unfriendly critics they deserve to rank side by side with the writings of the best periods of Hindu authorship. I understand that the income of the Bible Society is going down—shame on England to permit that glorious mother of missionary societies to be weak! But not to dwell just now on the unspeakable results of Bible knowledge in the teaching of the school, in the perusal of the family, in the private examination of the student, there is this to be considered; the influence of the Bible upon the secular press of India. In her current literature you will find sentiments and images copied from the Christian Scriptures. The fact is that the new ideas and inspirations begotten of Western thought—and Western thought is the child of Christian truth—cannot be so well expressed through the contracted idioms of an ancient and Oriental language; and modern Hindu writers find it convenient to borrow Christian phrases. Why, the literature of the Bible takes kindly to the ambition of advancement; aye, more than that, it is the fountain of progress, whether it relate to an individual or whether it relate to a nation. When men want to express the greatest sentiments and the noblest impulses they borrow the style of the greatest Book. The atheistic muse of Shelley revelled in the diction of Isaiah and Ezekiel. Now, as a grammarian and as a critic, I might speak Christianity enriching by its sublime thoughts and deep wisdom the literature and common speech of India, and point to it as an illustration of the highest function of language, that of bringing nations together into one current of thought, and promoting their unity by making the treasurers of one nation the property of all; but it is rather as a missionary, and not as a grammarian, that I refer to Christianity finding no entrance into the languages of India; for on this great highway of language she is marching into the mind and heart of the country. Christianity has got into India; you will never get her out! She has got into a the families of the country. She is the social revolutionist of India to-day—unacknowledged; but she can wait for recognition. Called by other names; she is used to that. She can work under other names; she can afford to bless, and let the blessing be ascribed to another. Only recently it was Christianity that began to raise and make straight and noble the bowed form of the Hindu woman, whom Satan had bound for 2,000 years. And the decree that has gone forth practically from India—not from the Government, but from the enlightened will of the people themselves—a decree to emancipate the entire sisterhood of caste, is of Christian inspiration! Why, even the chiefs and princes of native states, who may not be supposed to be in touch so minutely and sensitively as the provinces of British India with Western thought—even these gentlemen are resisting the authority of their priests and passing laws for the amendment of the condition of their women, protesting against infant marriage and against perpetual widowhood. These men may know or they may not know that every enactment against priestcraft, and every enactment in favor of women, is the offspring of Christian justice and Christian love. (Applause.) They may ignore the fact, or they may not at present be prepared to make an acknowledgment of it—they are doing the work of Christianity.

AN American paper states that Milwaukee is fast passing

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CORPORATION OF PERSIA (LIMITED).

An Extraordinary General Meeting was held on May 9 at the offices, Austinfriars, the Hon. R. W. Grosvenor presiding, when, on the motion of Sir T. Brooks, seconded by Lord Norreys, the resolution passed at the meeting on the 22nd ult. was unanimously confirmed as a special resolution. It was for winding up the company voluntarily and appointing the Hon. R. W. Grosvenor and Mr. C. B. Durkin liquidators, with a personal remuneration of £1,000, to be paid to them upon the completion of the winding up.

BOMBAY GAS (LIMITED).

The Ordinary General Meeting was held on May 5 at the offices, Drapers'-gardens, Mr. R. Davidson presiding. The chairman said there had been a remarkable increase in the item of gas rental by private consumers, the sale of gas having been forty-six million cubic feet, compared with one million cubic feet in the previous year, or an increase of nearly 10½ per cent., producing an increased rental of nearly £3,000. The number of public lamps in use at the close of the year was 3,644, being an increase of 111 on the year, and producing a rental of £27,681. There had been a very heavy loss by exchange—namely, 18,813, or £4,424 in excess of the loss in 1890. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent., tax free, making 7½ per cent. for the year. Mr. F. L. Linging seconded the motion, which was adopted.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., London Agents, Great St. Helen's, write:—We are requested by the head office to notify to all policy holders on the London register, or their agents, that they can, if they wish it, remit the premium direct to the secretaries and treasurers by demand draft on Madras, so as to arrive there not later than Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, without losing the advantages of a settlement of death claim in London. But in that case they must intimate to the secretaries and treasurers their desire that their policies should remain on the London register for settlement of death claim only.

PETROLEUM IN BULK AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Sir Frederick Abel and Mr. Roverton Redwood, who have, at the request of British shipowners, been investigating the subject of the transport of petroleum in bulk through the Suez Canal, have issued a report, in which they express an opinion that, even with the strict enforcement of proper regulations the passage of tank steamers laden with oil must involve risk to other shipping using the waterway. The high temperature of the atmosphere on the Canal during a large part of the year, and also of the water itself, is, in their opinion, likely to increase considerably the risk rising from an outbreak of fire and of explosions of a mixture of petroleum vapour and air on board the vessel. In the case of the escape of petroleum through leakage, collision, or grounding, the prevailing high temperature, and also the necessary employment on the Canal of many lights, some of them gas-buoys placed in the water, would make ignition of the floating oil almost certain. The regulations issued in regard to this class of traffic by the Suez Canal Company are considered inadequate in various ways, and especially in that the company itself takes no responsibility for their enforcement. With proper stipulations as to the construction of tank vessels, and rigid regulations affecting them during their passage, the authors admit that the risk might be to some extent reduced. When moored at night the vessels should be protected by strong floating booms, and an officer of the company should be constantly on board them.

THE PERSIAN LOTTERY CONCESSION.

Mr. W. J. Horn, Secretary, Anglo-Asiatic Syndicate (Limited), 28, St. Swithin's-lane, E. C., writes to the *Times* of May 9:—"In your issue of the 5th inst. you published a letter from the secretary to the Persian Minister, in which it is stated that the Persian Lottery Loan Concession was irrevocably cancelled nearly two and a-half years ago, and that this fact is now very generally known. As this bare statement is calculated to mislead, I am directed to request you to be good enough to publish the following additional information on the subject. As will be seen in your full report of yesterday of the proceedings in the High Court of Justice against the late Persian Ambassador, the concession was granted on July 20, 1889, and cancelled on Dec. 5 following. In the meantime—viz., on Oct. 3—this syndicate purchased the concession, and on Nov. 15 following disposed of it to the Persian Investment Corporation. It will thus be seen that the revocation took place some weeks after the property had been bought and sold, and when British investors had taken the place of the original concessionaire. On Sept. 13, 1890, you announced at the request of the Persian Minister that 'in order that no one should be injured the reasons of the withdrawal were announced to all concerned at the time.' This is inaccurate; as a matter of fact serious injury was inflicted, and as absolutely no notification of the revocation was made to us until a verbal one in July, 1890, no reasons could have been assigned as stated."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' FAMILIES ASSOCIATION.

The Duchess of Connaught presided, on May 7, at the seventh annual meeting, held at the United Service Institution. Colonel Gildea, secretary, read the report of the council, from which it appeared that the receipts amounted to £2,072, and that relief had been given in 1603 cases. Lord George Hamilton moved the adoption of the report. The Duke of Edinburgh, in supporting the motion, said already, as in the case of the Serpent Fund, the association had shown its capacity for doing work promptly, for within twenty-four hours every relative of those lost had been communicated with. It was, however, to be regretted that there were not more counties organised for promoting so good an object. The amount subscribed was applied in relief, as the whole work of management was done gratuitously. The motion having been carried, a vote of thanks to the Duchess of Connaught was proposed by Sir T. Brandreth, seconded by Lord Methuen, and carried with enthusiasm. The Duke of Connaught, who replied, remarked that one great advantage of this society was that it blended the two services in one common interest of charity. He regretted the lack of sympathy which was displayed in some quarters with such a charitable movement, and trusted that in future they might hope to see the number of its supporters increasing.

SALVATION ARMY FINANCE.

"General" Booth, in an appeal to his "dear friends and comrades," says:—"I am sure that I do not need to make any apology in telling you that our funds for both the spiritual and social branches of our work are more than exhausted. It will be remembered that I only anticipated being able to succeed with the 'Darkest England' scheme on the understanding that £100,000 were given for its commencement, and that £30,000 were afterwards contributed annually for its developments and maintenance. Our experience has shown the absolute correctness of that calculation. But of the £38,000 required for this year only some £4,000 has been furnished so far, which together with the deficiency of last year, has all but brought me to a standstill. This disappointment, I must confess, has been very painful to me, but the fact that our spiritual fund is also exhausted and rapidly running behind is a difficulty more grievous still. This must go forward. It cannot go on without money, and therefore the money must be found, and you who have assisted me so often and so generously, must help me again. To carry on the spiritual side of the War until self-denial week in October, we shall require, with the income expected from other sources, £8,000." Finally, the "General" says:—"What you do, will you do quickly? I leave for a visit to Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway on the 24th of this month, and it will certainly be a matter of grave anxiety to go away leaving the funds in their present condition."

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The "Standard's" New York correspondent telegraphs:—The announcement of England's acceptance of the invitation to attend the proposed International Silver Conference has caused little surprise. France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium accepted informally a fortnight ago, before the formal invitation was issued. The reason why President Harrison withheld the information for which Congress asked is that certain portions of the correspondence were confidential. It is reported that England expressed some embarrassment at the idea of accepting the depreciated rupee at its face value. Moreover, the English bankers have been disturbed by the international variations in values, and hence we are assured of the hearty co-operation of the English Government. The hope of good results from the Conference is universally expressed, although the best informed people are not very sanguine. At any rate, the Conference will prove useful as a means of combating the free-coinage advocates, many of whom are credited with being actuated by selfish motives. That agitation is now revived, but with no prospect of success.

INDIAN COOLIES VERSUS KANAKAS.

The *Globe* of May 6 said:—It is much to be regretted that Lord Knutsford's reply to Lord Kimberley (in the House of Lords) entirely avoided the question raised by the latter as to whether Indian coolies might not be advantageously substituted for Kanakas, if the Queensland sugar plantations cannot get on without imported labour. Admitting this necessity, it would seem on the face of things that no arrangement could possibly be better than to augment the sparse coloured population of Queensland by drawing on the superabundant resources of Hindustan. Both countries would be benefited, while at the same time the risk would be obviated of reviving the horrible abuses which formerly accompanied labour recruiting in Polynesia. Lord Knutsford believes that the Queenslanders have reformed their ways, and it may be that they have. But the traffic would necessarily fall largely into the hands of people whose sole object would be to make the largest possible profit, and if the supply of voluntary emigrants from the islands fell short of the demand, enterprising skippers would be sorely tempted to obtain cargoes by kidnapping. The Indian system of emigration is entirely free from that risk; directly controlled by the Government, and worked under stringent regulations, it secures to the coolies fair treatment, good subsistence, and all the rights of free men. It is remarkable, therefore, that this excellent substitute for the method favoured by the Queensland Government was overlooked by the Colonial Secretary. Perhaps the reason for this omission may be found in the brief addendum to his first and more lengthy reply. 'There is a certain party in the colony,' he said, 'who oppose any stringent regulation. Exactly so; a large party, wielding considerable influence in the Brisbane Legislature. It is not singular, therefore, that these people should prefer Kanaka emigrants to coolies.' As Lord Kimberley reminded the Upper House, 'Coolie emigration has always been watched with the greatest solicitude by the Government of India, who took good care that the most stringent measures were enforced to ensure good treatment. The conversion of Sir Samuel Griffith from antagonism to advocacy of Polynesian recruiting counts for next to nothing, one way or the other."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL.

On May 6, the House went into Committee on this bill, when the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House.

PASSAGE OF PETROLEUM THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

In answer to Mr. Randell, Mr. J. W. Lowther said:—The Suez Canal Company have sanctioned provisional regulations for the passage of petroleum tank ships on and after July 1 next. A copy of the report of Sir Frederick Abel and Mr. Boverton Redwood has only been received to-day, and will be forwarded to the British directors of the Suez Canal Company. Her Majesty's Government have no power to interfere with the company in regard to the regulation of the traffic passing through the canal so long as the company complies with the provision of its charter—that the flags of all nations shall receive equal treatment. There is no objection to lay the papers asked for, but I desire to point out that the regulations referred to appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February, and the correspondence with the shipping associations, chambers of commerce, and others has already been made public.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 10.

6th Dragoon Guards—Gentleman Cadet J Leslie Reid, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec-Lieut, vice G Armitage, resigned.

5th Lancers—Lieut W H Goodair to be Capt, vice A W Daniel, seconded; Sec-Lieut H H Hulse to be Lieut, vice W H Goodair.

6th Dragoon—Honorary Queen's Cadet G F Steele, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W S Sharpe, resigned.

9th Lancers—Capt R M'Farlane retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut F T Lund, from 3rd Hussars, to be Capt, vice R M'Farlane.

16th Lancers—Troop Sergt-Maj Rough-Rider J Laing, from the Cavalry Depot Staff, to be Riding-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Honorary Lieut T A Tooth, deceased.

17th Lancers—Lieut A J T Earl, of Ava, resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col and Col M W Ommanney (late Bengal), from the Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Lieut-Col and Col E G Battiscombe (late Bombay), from the Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Capt W S Churchward, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice G W R Howard-Vyse, deceased.

Lieut G Tyacke, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice A S Buckle, seconded.

Lieut F H E Brouncker, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sec-Lieut R S Pottinger.

The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Lieut C G Stewart, for service with a battery of native artillery, and Sec-Lieut R S Pottinger, for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Maj B A Beale retires on retired pay.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt,)—The undermentioned Sec.-Lieuts to be Lieuts:—L E Fagan, Probationer Indian S C, vice G B Scriven, deceased; E B North to complete establishment.

The Suffolk Regt.—Supernumerary Maj C F Hutton-Riddell to be Maj, vice O. Williams, promoted; Lieut C F Lennock to be Capt, in succession to Maj C Kennedy, appointed to the Staff. The undermentioned Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts:—F D Fialay, vice W B Wallace, seconded; F V Smith, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice C F Lennock; and C D P Crooke, to complete establishment.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut C B Tungwell is seconded for service with the Egyptian Constabulary.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Sec-Lieut R C W Luckin to be Lieut, on augmentation.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—The undermentioned Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts:—S D B Ketchen, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice J G Millais, resigned; and C. J. Ramsden, to complete establishment.

STAFF.

Maj-Gen Sir F W Grenfell, K C B, to be Deputy Adjt Gen for Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Gen A J Lyon Freemantle, C B, who resigns that appointment.

Lieut-Col J L C St Clair, from half-pay, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjt-Gen, vice Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R H Murray, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

The following officers to be Recruiting Staff Officers:—

Class I.—Lieut-Col R Stevenson, from half-pay; Lieut-Col H Moore, from half-pay; Lieut-Col H E Railston, from half-pay; and Lieut-Col G A W Forrest, from half-pay.

Class II.—Lieut-Col F C Turner, now a Staff Capt for Recruiting; Major M S Brownrigg, now a Staff Capt for Recruiting; Major H Boughey, York and Lancaster Regt, now a Staff Capt for Recruiting; Capt J E Acland, the Essex Regt, now a Staff Capt for Recruiting; Capt A C Christopher, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's); and Qrmr. and Honorary Capt P Sinclair, the Highland L I.

Lieut J T Storring, Goldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir W Robinson, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its dependencies.

School of Gunnery—Lieut A S Buckle, Royal Artillery, to be Third Assist Superintendent of Experiments, vice Lieut G Tyacke, Royal Artillery, whose period for service in that appointment has expired.

Artillery College—Maj R S Watson, Royal Artillery, to be Assist Director, vice Lieut-Col J F Harman, who has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores for the Australasian Colonies.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Col W Collis to be Surg-Maj-Gen, vice A M Tippetts, retired; Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col F H Welch, F R C S, Engr, to be Surg-Col, vice W Collis; Surg-Lieut-Col H Comerford, M D, to be Brigade-Surg.-Lieut-Col, vice F H Welch.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Maj-Gens are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—T E Webster and Sir F B Norman, K C B.

The undermentioned Cols to be Maj-Gens:—P H F Harris, C B, and S F M T Grant.

Col C F Sharpe to be Maj-Gen on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned Cols are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—J Galloway, C B, and F T Bainbridge.

Reserve of Officers—Capt J W Evans, 1st London Volunteer Engineers, to be Capt.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surgt-Lieut-Col W W Coleman, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

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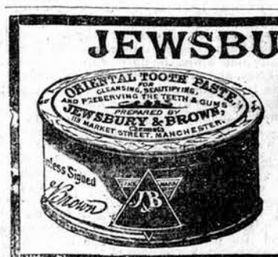
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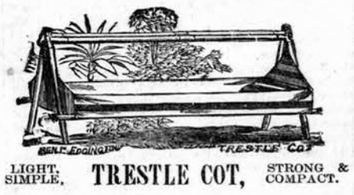

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No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, a splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.

No. 60.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 5 Stones set in 18-carat Gold. Wonderful value, £3 5s., £4 10s. and £5 10s.

No. 134.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.

9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

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No. 567.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.

EARRINGS. No. 536.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.

EARRINGS. No. 42.—Imitation Diamonds, of best quality, set in Gold, 6s. 6d. per pair.

No. 501.—Gold Keeper Ring, 3s.

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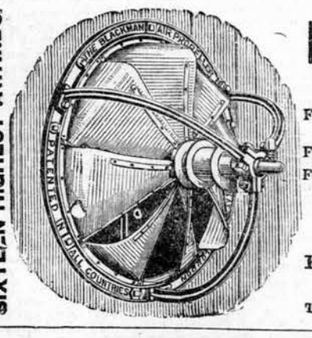

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" EAU DE COLOGNE.	SPANISH SPRAY BOUQUET.
" HAIR OIL.	&c., &c.
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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o Seamen's Institute,
Bombay, 4th Feb., 1891.

Mr. Burgess, Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The following is the latest Derby betting at midnight last night :—

2 to 1 against La Flèche
7 to 1 „ Bonavista
7 to 1 „ St. Damien
10 to 1 „ Thessabian
11 to 1 „ Llanthony
12 to 1 „ Rueil
12 to 1 „ El Diablo
20 to 1 „ St Angelo

and 33 to 1 against the others.

THE CZAR.

The Czar and the Czarewitch go to Keil, on Thursday, to visit the Emperor William.

THE SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Small Holdings Bill was read a third time without a division.

MORE SCRATCHING FOR THE DERBY.

Mr. J. B. Leigh's Flyaway has been scratched for the Derby and Oaks.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF AFRICAN SLAVE-DEALERS.

A German Judge, in East Africa, has sentenced seventeen Arabs to be hanged for holding a slave market at Lindi.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, MAY 27.

The Italian Cabinet have resigned.

His Majesty the King has refused to accept their resignation, and it is believed that a dissolution of the Chambers will take place.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, MAY 27.

The death is announced of the Rev. Felix Martin, S.J., the celebrated explorer of the Indian Huron Country.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

A most influential meeting was held at the Town Hall, at Simla, to-day, as a preliminary to the establishment of the Association. The meeting was attended, among others, by Sir Alexander Miller, Generals Lockhart, Prettyman, Badcock, and Walker, Surgeon-General Rice, Colonels Pritchard, Maitland, LeMesurier, Arnott, Robertson, Prinsep, and Mortimer, Messrs. Harvey James, O'Callaghan, Ribbentrop, Eliot, MacDonald, Dyer, Lane, Walker, &c.,

General Walker was asked to take the chair, and he explained that the object of the Association was to reconstitute the association, which lapsed in the year 1891, on a wider basis. India has waited, he said, for twenty years for the international concert, but this concert is now further from realisation than ever. The Association has support not only among the official classes but among the commercial community of Calcutta, and the only object of starting the movement in Simla is that it must make a start somewhere, and experience has shown that the movements originating in Simla in the past have like the Himalayan streams, spread out and increased as they have flown through the plains to Bengal and Bombay.

The first resolution, proposed by Colonel Pritchard, was that this meeting concurs in the views stated in the prospectus, and resolves that the Indian Currency Association be now established, and be kept open to all who desire to aid in its objects, European and Native, non-official and official.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Remiry.

Sir Alexander Miller said that he did not know, and would not tell, the views of the Government of India, but his own views are open to public inspection. He was satisfied that the only course open to the country, which hopes to have commercial relations in England and Europe and America, is to adopt the gold currency. To attempt bi-metallism is to attempt to make water run up-hill. There is no difficulty about a gold standard, and there is enough gold in the country to establish a gold currency if the minting is free, and exchange carried out at a commercial rate of exchange.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The second resolution, proposed by Mr. Dallas and seconded by Colonel Robertson, was "that a branch of the Association be established with local committees, at each important centre in India, and that a Simla branch with a committee of not less than six members be now established."

The third resolution was "that the Simla branch committee draw up a form of petition to the House of Commons and circulate it without delay for concurrence, and that the committee be empowered to correspond with gentlemen in other stations to form local branches and obtain signatures."

This was proposed by Mr. Walker and seconded by Mr. Dyer.

The fourth resolution, proposed by Mr. Ribbentrop and seconded by Mr. Walker, was "that the Simla Committee be also empowered to seek the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce, &c., in representing to her Majesty's Government, and the House of Commons the intolerable condition of Indian currency, and the peremptory necessity of such reforms as will secure either the stability in the present standard of value, or failing this, the substitution, therefore, of a more stable standard, so as to prevent for the future the depreciation and fluctuation from which all classes in India have been suffering with increasing intensity."

Mr. Ribbentrop asked the meeting if it were prepared to support the remark that the present condition of the currency was intolerable, and if they considered a peremptory necessity for reform existed, and asked the meeting to support the resolution as a manifesto that they considered that India in the matter of its currency should be allowed to work out its own salvation without the interference of interested people in other countries who for their own advantage were anxious to continue the present unstable and unsatisfactory condition.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, and the meeting, after electing the committee for Simla, was dissolved.

A PROTEST AGAINST RAILWAY GOODS SCHEDULE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 29.

An open-air meeting, attended by over two thousand merchants, manufacturers, labourers, and artisans was held this evening, in Vetal Peth, to adopt a representation to the railway authorities that the vague nature of the articles in the goods schedule leaves too large a discretion to railway servants, and the exercise of it has been very prejudicial; that no principle of the rates, either on space occupied or weight conveyed or price, is observable; and that Section 58 of the Railway Act is misinterpreted. The representation also quotes figures, and cites individual cases in support of its statements. The Industrial Association of Western India is entrusted with the work of moving the authorities and obtaining redress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 27.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here, for Bombay, this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 27.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this morning,

The s. s. Gwalior left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 28.

The Teheran (extra) left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

ADEN, MAY 27.

The Pekin, with the homeward Indian Mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

The Italian steamer Bisagno which left Bombay on the 17th inst., arrived at Singapore this day, the 28th.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	67,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	58,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.....	8,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton 1,689,000		„
„ „ „ Surats.....	41,000	„
„ „ Stock in London	8,000	„

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	69⅛
4½ per cent. „	67
Bar Silver	40 1-16

MARRIAGE OF MR. R. L. TREVITHICK.

One of the prettiest marriages of the season took place on Saturday morning, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, when Major R. L. Trevithick, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and Locomotive Superintendent for that line, led to the altar Miss Lilla Mabel Parkinson, daughter of Mr. Fred. C. J. Parkinson. St. Thomas' was becomingly decked with flowers and ferns for the occasion, and long before the ceremony was timed to take place, half-past eleven, the approaches to the sacred edifice were alive with carriages, which deposited a large and fashionable congregation at the Cathedral porch. Amongst those present were :—Major H. A. Acworth, B. V. R., Major and Mrs. Gerald Martin, Col. and Mrs. Bissett, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Sannell, Mr. Casper, Mr. Webb, Mr. Gill, Mr. Westall, Mr. Forbes, Hon. W. T. O'Brien, Mr. Arundell, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. G. Farren, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. H. Conder, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. R., Major Luard, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, Major Rossiter, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Mr. and Mrs. Prieur De Saone, Mr. Keily, Dr. Dene, Igutpura, Dr. Kay, Byculla, Mr. C. Hurry-Riches, Lanowli, and the following officers of the bridegroom's Corps :—Col.-Swan, Capt. Borrow, Acting Adjutant, Capt. King, Capt. Newborn, Capt. Barnard, Capt. Campion, Capt. Middleton, Capt. Hart, Capt. Hawkins, Capt. Sarjeant, Lieut. Pennock, Lieut. Hubbard, and Lieut. Hussey. A good number of the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps in uniform were also present. The bride, beautifully attired in a rich corded white silk costume, trimmed with white brocade and orange blossom, arrived at the church shortly after the bridegroom. She was escorted up the nave by her brother-in-law, Mr. G. R. Remington, and the bridesmaids were Miss Annesley and Miss Murray, who looked extremely pretty in dresses of white muslin trimmed with primrose silk. Mrs. Remington, the bride's sister, also joined the procession. On arriving at the chancel the bride was met by Major Trevithick, who wore the undress uniform of his corps, and was supported by Major Rossiter, best man, and Capt. Barnard, groomsman. The marriage ceremony, which was full choral, was performed by the Rev. J. Sellar, Chaplain of Byculla, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Major, Garrison Chaplain, and the bride was given away by Mr. Remington. The ceremony having been duly performed Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick proceeded to the vestry. Mr. R. N. Mant, the Cathedral organist, playing Mendelsshon's Wedding March, and the register was signed. Leaving the Church the officers formed an arch of steel with their swords, through which the bride and bridegroom passed, and the bridal party and guests, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Remington, drove off to the Victoria Terminus, where the newly-married pair received the hearty congratulations of their friends. The board room of the offices was charmingly decorated for the occasion, and the Band of the G. I. P. Volunteers played a selection of music in the adjoining grounds. The bride's cake was cut with the bridgroom's sword, and in response to the Rev. Mr. Sellar, the health of Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick was drank, the bridesmaids receiving the same honor. After the reception the happy couple proceeded to the station platform, and embarked by the two o'clock train for Poona, where the honey-moon will be spent.

In reponse to the invitations given by Major R. L. Trevithick for an *al-fresco* at the G. I. P. Railway Institute, at Parel, a large assemblage attended at the grounds, on Saturday evening. The Band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, under Mr. Clyne, was present, and its lively strains materially added to the gaieties of the evening. Dancing commenced on the tennis-court, at half-past seven, and was indulged in with vigour until midnight.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	6	..	25	54
Teheran	29	7	..	..	25
Suez.....	29	6	50 a.m.	1	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 29th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	53	..	3
„ Kurrachee	..	7	..	1
„ Madras	..	20	..	1

The mail steamer Shannon, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, has brought 4 officers and 114 seamen, for the turret-ship Abyssinia and the six torpedo boats that are in the harbour. They are detailed as follows :—58 men for the Abyssinia, and 8 men for each torpedo boat, and they will be amalgamated with a similar number of native crew. At present the men are accommodated at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, where they will remain for about a fortnight, and then they will be sent to their respective ships. The officers are Lieutenant Miller, Gunners Cross, Farquite, and Teethaum.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

In political circles the principal topic of conversation this week has been the Prime Minister's speech, at the Royal Opera House last Friday. Lord Salisbury hardly ever makes a speech that does not make some sensation, and his utterances to the Primrose Dames were not an exception to the rule. The indignation of the Liberals at the warning he uttered as to the bellicose intentions of his friends in North Ireland knows no bounds. If they had their way he would be treated like his famous ancestor, William Cecil, and flung into the Tower, where they think he ought to be kept until after the General Election. Lord Salisbury did not in so many words say "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right," but the effect of his language was not very different from that employed by his impetuous ex-colleague, Lord Randolph Churchill, on a memorable occasion. After congratulating the audience on the fact that America now takes less interest than she did formerly in the Irish controversy—a result attributable to the death of Mr. Parnell, "a much more formidable opponent than any man whom he has left behind" —Lord Salisbury dealt with the uncompromising attitude of the Protestants of Ireland, or that portion residing in Ulster. He asked "has that colony from this Island, which has for two centuries maintained the cause of British unity, changed in its views or relaxed in its dread of the revolution that is threatened?" So far from such being the case, the hostility increased with every year, and the Premier declared that he knew "no event more important, no symptom more menacing, than the opinions which have been lately put forward by Ulster leaders, apparently with deep sincerity and a full conviction of the responsibility which they involve." His lordship jeered at the doctrines of passive obedience which have flowed so freely from Liberal lips. "I am a Tory," he went on to say amidst a tremendous outburst of applause; "yet I cannot accept in all their width these doctrines of unrestricted passive obedience." Parliament, he argued, had a right to govern the people of Ulster. It had not a right to sell them into slavery, and he did not believe in the unrestricted power of Parliaments, any more than in the unrestricted power of kings. An angry opponent of Lord Salisbury says that the only unrestricted power the noble Marquis believes in is that of a Conservative Prime Minister. After an historical allusion to the fate of that inglorious Monarch, James II., the chief Minister of the Crown observed :—"If a similar abuse of power—be it on the part of Parliament or on the part of a king—should ever occur at any future time I do not believe that the people of Ulster have lost their sturdy love of freedom or their detestation of arbitrary power."

According to a report issued by one of the news agencies the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor were, with other more less prominent politicians, the guests, some evenings afterwards, of the St. Stephen's Club. The situation in Ulster was referred to, and the keeper of the Queen's conscience having expressed a hope that whatever the Orangeman might do, they would respect the supremacy of Parliament, was laughed at by Lord Salisbury as a "mere lawyer." The statement, with other embellishments, has been prominently published and commented upon by the Liberal press. But the story is probably exaggerated, for notwithstanding his proneness to say bitter things, it is hardly to be supposed that at such a gathering the Prime Minister would be rude to a colleague for whom it is understood he has a great liking.

Of course the Opera House speech has formed the staple of Liberal oratory. Sir William Harcourt, in his speech at Bristol, described Lord Salisbury as an artist in sedition. "I have always," said the second-in-command of the Liberal party, "declared against Fenian Home Rule, but I am equally against the Fenian Unionism of the Marquis of Salisbury." Fenian Unionism seems a phrase that will stick. Lord Rosebery remarked at Edinburgh yesterday evening :—"If I were able, as a Peer, to take part in the General Election that lies before you, I should do nothing else—if I wished to obtain the voice of the country, the unanimous voice of the country—in favour of Home Rule than rub this speech of Lord Salisbury's into every voter and into every constituency." Lord Rosebery is a remarkably clever man, but is he sure that the country would take the same view of that speech that he and his party take? It was rubbed into North Hackney pretty hard, but with what result? Although the Liberals had a first-class candidate who had been before the constituency two or three years, the Conservative, a stranger to the district, won by nearly a thousand votes. After the London County Council Election the heads of Metropolitan Liberals have been completely turned, and they seemed to think that the capital had gone over entirely to the Gladstonians. Mr. Bousfield's unexpectedly large majority has raised the spirits of the Conservatives, who are quite astonished at having beaten their antagonists so easily. What effect the North Hackney Election will have in fixing the date of the dissolution can only be a matter of conjecture. One thing is pretty clear, that villadom has not deserted the Unionist cause, and that the General Election will come either before or after the Cockney summer holidays. Lord Salisbury went to Windsor, on Saturday, and an effort has been made to connect his visit to the Queen with his alarmist pronouncement in Covent Garden. But unfortunately for this attempt it was known previous to the meeting of the Primrose League that his lordship had arranged to see her Majesty at the end of the week. It is probable that the object of the interview had more to do with the coming Birthday Gazette than the precise moment of the dissolution of Parliament.

The bi-metallists have scored a victory by inducing the Government to accept the invitation of the United States to send a representative or representatives to the Silver Conference. The deputation that waited upon the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer included Mr. W. Paterson, chairman of one of the leading Indian banks, Sir G. Chesney, Sir W. Moore, Mr. Sassoon, and some amusement was caused by the speech of Mr. G. H. Dick of Glasgow, who said "that if he was sure her Majesty's Government intended to prolong the policy of *laissez faire*, and to allow the silver question to drift, he would set about withdrawing himself from Bombay business in order to escape with such capital as he could save. Mr. Dick is, I believe, senior partner in the firm of Latham, Abercrombie and Co. The *Times*, the *Standard*, and the rest are much put out at what they consider the weak surrender of the Government, and although they cannot say all they feel they hint pretty plainly that any departure from the present monometalist system is absolutely out of the question. We shall see.

Mr. Edmond Robertson, the member for Dundee, like a good Scotsman, is anxious to do his distinguished fellow-countryman, Lord Rosebery, a good turn, and has accordingly brought in a Bill to enable all the principal Secretaries of State and Under-Secretaries to sit in the House of Commons. Our good friends north of the Tweed have made up their minds that the head of the Primroses is to be the future leader of the Liberal Party, and they perceive the inconvenience of his being deprived of a seat in the popular assembly. Lord Rosebery, the other day, boasted that he had not entered the gilded Chamber for two years, and last night, at Edinburgh, he spoke in a jocular manner of the misfortunes of that *rara avis* a Gladstonian peer. "I am not sure," he said, "that if I wanted to re-enter political life those prospects would be particularly rosy. In the first place it is announced on high, perhaps not the highest, but still almost inspired political authority that the next Liberal Cabinet will include no peers. It is felt that it is an insult to the freely elected representatives of the people that those gentlemen who happen to have been born to a position in the peerage should hold executive office." By the way they do not seem to object to the peer, age at the head-quarters of militant Liberalism, for at the recent elections for the general committee of the National Liberal Club, to which I referred last week, an hereditary legislator, Lord Carrington, headed the poll, although he has only been a member for a few months. Another peer, Viscount Oxenbridge, is chairman of the General Committee, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the "temple of luxury and ease" on the Thames Embankment. Even in the Scottish capital Lord Rosebery's joke about his "executive career" being closed was seen and appreciated. But Mr. Gladstone, I may say, is really very much perplexed what to do with the claimants for ministerial posts in the administration that he expects to have to form before many months elapse. This matter is bothering him much more than the demands of his opponents for details of his proposed Home Rule Bill; and part of his difficulty arises from the fact that he has, or thinks he has, to include four peers—Lords Rosebery, Kimberley, Spencer, and Ripon. Some people go so far as to say that another Gladstonian peer of recent creation, and great wealth, who it is understood, is subscribing largely to the General Election fund, will be disappointed if he is not taken into the Cabinet. The tastes and experience of the nobleman alluded to would seem to fit him for the office he is believed to covet, that of First Lord of the Admiralty. This is Lord Brassey, of course. Some people have talked of Lord Carrington as the successor of Lord Knutsford, but except in New South Wales, where on social, perhaps more than political, grounds he was a success, the appointment would not be generally popular in the Colonies. Lord Carrington has so far, amiable though he be, shown no evidence of the higher statesmanlike qualities, and he will, perhaps, be more at home presiding over the democratic London County Council than in charge of a Government Department. The Earl of Rosebery, scenting the approaching dissolution, has this week told the Council that it must immediately look out for another chairman, and it is not unlikely that the Progressive majority will offer the position to Lord Carrington. Among the Liberal M. P.s who take their inspiration from Mr. Labouchere there is a fixed determination to get rid of the old gang, but they may not find Mr. Gladstone so squeezable on this matter as they think. A dead-set, for reasons not I suspect unconnected with his tergiversation regarding the Irish question, is being developed against Sir George Trevelyan, and a general hope is expressed that Mr. Arnold Morley will be kicked up-stairs. Sir William Harcourt's compliments notwithstanding Mr. Arnold Morley is a standing proof that Mr. Gladstone is not an infallible judge of men. His selection of such a frigid unsympathetic person as the son of the late Mr. Samuel Morley to be principal Whip is only paralleled by his equally unfortunate choice of that solemn-looking mediocrity, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, as Under-Secretary of State for India. In this connection I hasten to apologise to Mr. George Curzon for hinting in a former letter that his office in the Ministry is practically a sinecure. Unlike some of his predecessors Mr. Curzon is a most laborious worker. He is at his desk early in the day, and remains there—probably to the mortification of his private secretary—until it is time for him to go to the House of Commons. Mr. Curzon's notes on papers submitted to him are said to be a model of clearness, and his grasp of the subjects dealt with is a marvel to some of the oldest officials in the Department. It is a pity both for Mr. Curzon and the India Office, that his stay in Whitehall seems destined to be cut short by the coming great political battle. The Liberals are not very well off in "smart young men," and if the next Under-Secretary is a commoner he will have to be a good man not to suffer in comparison with Sir John Gorst or Mr. George Curzon. Rumour speaks of Mr. Herbert Gardner, who is something of the same type of man as Mr. Curzon, though without the latter's ability or knowledge, as the most likely man to take the place of Mr. Arnold Morley if he is created a peer.

The Committee of the Society for the Encouragement and Promotion of Indian Art met yesterday, at the residence of the honorary secretary, Mrs. David Carmichael. In the absence of Sir George Birdwood the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff presided. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted. The Society is assisting in the organization of the Indian Art Metal Work exhibitions, to be held at the Imperial Institute shortly, and in various other ways justifying its existence. Although it does not make much noise the S.E.P.I.A. is in a quiet way doing very useful work, and I am told by an authority on the subject that as the result of the Society's operations an improvement is already noticeable in the character of the Indian art ware sent for sale in this country. More funds are required, and it is hoped that many persons resident in India, European as well as Native, will join the Society. The amount of the subscriptions is trifling. Mrs. Carmichael would, I am sure, be glad to receive suggestions from those interested in maintaining a high standard of Indian art. Her London address is 16, Grenville Place, South Kensington, S. W. It is proposed to hold a *conversazione* in connection with the Society at the Imperial Institute during the season.

The Anti-Opium League are calling upon their supporters to promote memorials to the Government, calling upon her Majesty's advisers to give effect to the unfortunate vote of the House of Commons last session. Sir Joseph Pease and his friends think this will be more useful than flooding Parliament with petitions. A stereotyped memorial is being sent round "for adoption by public meetings, church gatherings, and other organized bodies." This is the way we ascertain or manufacture public opinion in England. The instructions issued from the head-quarters are very precise. "It is not necessary," the Society shrewdly observes, that memorials should be written out; they are more likely to be read through, if they are printed." But if they are all the same would not the reading of them be rather an act of supereregation? "The memorial," it is further explained, "should be sent with an accompanying letter from the person whose signature is attached, or if he is not willing to undertake this from the local organiser," addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury. Copies, it is added, may usefully be sent to Viscount Cross and Mr. Curzon. I am not so sure about the "usefulness" of sending copies to the Secretary and Under-Secretary for India after the recent crushing defeat of the Anti-Opiumists at the Society of Arts. They are wise in deciding not to invite the House of Commons to express its opinion again this Session.

An unusually large number of presentations were made to the Duke of Connaught at the second levée of the season held yesterday in that most dingy of all Royal residences, St. James's Palace. The list of those who went to make their obeisance to the Sovereign's representative fills more than a page of the *Times*, and with few exceptions the gentlemen who passed before his Royal Highness were military officers. The general circle was, out of compliment to your former Commander-in-Chief, attended by many Anglo-Indians including Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir W. de Souza, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P.—the news of whose projected retirement from Parliamentary life is confirmed—Sir A. Lyall, Sir W. Plowden, Sir A. Scoble, Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Tyler (who has been visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle where ever since the Colinderies he has been a favourite), Sir Owen Burne, General Carnegy, C.B., Sir W. Moore, &c., Lord Reay as ex-Governor of Bombay, and Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff as a late Governor of Madras were also present. A batch of native gentlemen were presented, but it is pure imagination of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to say that many Indian princes attended. The tremendous crowd amounted to something like a "demonstration;" at any rate it must have been gratifying to the soldier prince of his intense popularity in the Army which, with Viscount Wolseley's permission, he is some day destined to command.

A former much respected resident of Bombay, Mr. Andrew Hay, died at his residence, Chesterplace, Regent Park, on Saturday. He was in his seventy-fifth year. The announcement of his death will be regretted by his many friends in India, as it is by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance in this country.

The Madras Government has submitted detailed replies to questions relating to local railways and the production of steam for the International Railway Congress at St. Petersburg to be held next month. There is nothing of special importance in the replies; but the Government Order (No. 1239, dated the 12th May) embodying them will be found useful as a brief and business-like compendium of information with regard to local lines.

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 27.

In my last I recorded our doings during the first half of the Mahableshwar week. I will now carry on the story to its close.

Monday afternoon was devoted to rifle-shooting. There was a very large gathering of people, and a good deal of speculation as to who would win. On the whole Mrs. Fagan was the favourite, as she was known to be a good shot, and her affinity was supposed to be the same. The prize was a cup presented by the Rajah of Kolhapore. The terms were that each lady should fire five rounds at 50 yards, and should nominate a gentleman as a partner, who should fire an equal number of rounds, at 100 yards. The lady's score to decide in the event of a tie. Amongst the gentlemen, Captain Turner-Jones and Captain Le Gallais scored the highest, each obtaining 22 points, General Hogg following closely on their heels with 21. Considering the very strong wind which was blowing at the time, and its gusty nature, these figures must be considered as decidedly good. From this level, they dwindled away down to 11. After the gentlemen had finished, the ladies commenced, and Miss Howard, whose affinity was Captain Le Gallais, made 22. This brought their combined score up to 44, a very respectable figure under the circumstances. It soon became evident that there were only two couples in it, besides General and Mrs. Hogg and Captain and Mrs. Turner-Jones. Mrs. Hogg led off with three bull's-eyes in succession amidst much applause, and the excitement then became intense. An unfortunate magpie followed, however, and though this was succeeded by an inner, the total score was still one short of 44. When Mrs. Turner-Jones's turn came, the public excitement again rose to a high pitch. She shot very well and very steadily, and succeeded in scoring 22, which added to the 22 made by Captain Turner-Jones, brought up the total to 44, thus tieing with Captain Le Gallais and Miss Howard. On the numbers being chalked on the board, there were loud demonstrations of public approval. The shooting off of the tie was looked forward to with much interest, but the result was disappointing. Mrs. Turner-Jones, who won the toss, led off, but commenced with a magpie. The succeeding shots showed that something had completely put her off her shooting and the mags continued to alternate with inners, whilst the bulls had completely taken their departure. This left an easy job for Miss Howard to accomplish, and she won with several points in hand. Her victory was loudly applauded. Amongst the other lady-shooters, Mrs. Fagan maintained the reputation she made last Thursday, scoring one short of a possible. She was, however, handicapped by the indifferent shooting of her affinity, who only succeeded in making 17. Mrs. Curtis with a score of 23 had also an up-hill task to perform as her partner only made 18. Mrs. Wilson made a point more than either of the ladies who won, but was not so well supported by her affinity. The scores were as follows :—

Capt Jellett	3	4	4	3	3—17	}	Total 35
Mrs Jellett	4	3	5	4	2—18		
Mr Hill	4	3	4	4	4—19	}	Total 42
Mrs Wilson	4	5	4	5	5—23		
Captain Le Gallais....	3	4	5	5	5—22	}	Total 44
Miss Howard ..	5	4	5	4	4—22		
Mr Fraser	3	4	4	3	4—18	}	Total 41
Mrs Curtis	5	5	4	4	5—23		
The Chief of Kagul ..	2	4	3	2	0—11		
Mrs Fraser	Scratched.						
Captain How	3	3	3	2	3—14	}	Total 31
Mrs Vidal	2	4	4	3	4—17		
Mr Nixon	3	3	4	2	4—16		
Mrs Hexton	Scratched.						
General Hogg	4	4	4	5	4—21	}	Total 43
Mrs Hogg	5	5	5	3	4—22		
Captain Macdonald ..	2	4	5	3	4—18	}	Total 34
Mrs Salaman	4	3	3	4	2—16		
Captain Turner-Jones	5	5	4	4	4—22	}	Total 44
Mrs Turner-Jones ..	5	5	5	3	4	5—22		
Dr Bull	4	2	5	5	3—19	}	Total 37
Mrs Webb	2	3	5	5	3—18		
General Gatacre	3	4	4	3	3—17	}	Total 41
Mrs Fagan	5	4	5	5	5—24		

On Thursday afternoon the second day's races came off. The number of starters did not quite come up to the level of Saturday's programme; but on the whole the fields were fairly good. The first event was the handicap steeplechase for galloways, 14 hands and under; steeplechase course, about a mile and a quarter. Only three galloways came to the post. Duke took the lead at the start, and made the running at a very fast pace up the steep hill leading to the second fence, at which he swerved. Mr. Cookson's Theodore now took his place with Mango in close attendance, and nothing of note occurred till the on and off was reached. Here Theodore swerved—an example which was followed by Duke. Mango then got a commanding lead, but was picked up agan by Theodore soon after the track of the course was reached. The two then kept close together till the on and off was reached the second time, when Theodore again refused, once more giving Mango a start, and though the gap between the two was considerably reduced before the winning post was reached, Mango won easily by four lengths.

The next race was a galloway handicap, three furlongs on the flat. Directly after the start, the galloways got into Indian file with Rozel leading, and her stable companion Thistle close up; the remainder three or four lengths behind. Half way up the hill Thistle was pushed on, and challenged Rozel for the lead; but the English mare had the legs off him and though Thistle made a good race of it, Rozel ultimately won fairly easily by half a length.

The third race was for Arabs and country-breds twice round the course; *i.e.*, about one mile and a furlong. Lord Harris's Arab took the lead at the start, and made the running the first time round the course; the remainder of the field more or less scattered till the hill was reached, when they got into a cluster 2 or 3 lengths behind Hakim. Shortly after completing the R. C. Silver Grey was eased and passed Hakim, the remainder keeping their relative positions. This order was not disturbed till they got a quarter of a mile from home when a determined effort was made to bring Shamrock to the front; but he could never catch Silver Grey, who won easily by four lengths. Hakim's condition failed him at the hill, and he finished third, some lengths behind Shamrock.

The fourth event was the All Horse Handicap, distance ¾ of a mile. Electric was out of it before he had gone three furlongs, and the race was then left between Meg and Imperial, the former winning by two lengths. Electric beaten off.

The programme closed with a Pony Handicap, half-a-mile. After two false starts Last Straw took the lead. He was never passed, and won easily by a length; Mango second, and Beyond third.

On Wednesday afternoon, we had Gymkhana sports. They commenced with a polo ball race which was won by Captain Cox. The course was round a flag, 200 yards distant, and back through a goal. The performance did not strike me as particularly artistic, either as regards the management of the ponies or the handling of the sticks.

This was followed by a mounted affinity competition; ladies to tilt at three rings, the gentlemen to take a tent peg. Eight couples entered. It was won by Captain Le Gallais and Miss Howard, who both handled their spears in first-class style, and scored 32 out of a possible 36. Miss Howard took all the three rings the second time, and was loudly cheered. Mrs. Fletcher did the same the first time, and was also much applauded. One of the most notable incidents in connection with this contest was the appearance of Miss FitzClarence, a stranger on the hill, who was introduced to the public as the partner of Dr. Martin. This young lady was quite above the vulgar prejudice as regards tight lacing, and was observed to have a broad healthy waist of considerable dimensions. It was also noticed that she possessed the usual vanity of her sex with regard to her feet, and took no pains to conceal them; on the contrary rather thrust them on to the notice of the public. I should describe them as of the beetle-crushing type more calculated to administer a good kick than to trip it on the light fantastic. The appearance of this muscular amazon seemed to excite a considerable amount of laughter. She wore a thick mustard colored veil, and there were some who fancied they saw behind the meshes of it, the face of the Master of the Bombay Fox Hounds. My eyes were not sufficiently good to penetrate the obscurity; but as I could not see Mr. Buckland about anywhere in male attire, it is possible the popular surmise may have been correct.

The next event was the Lloyd Lindsay Competition. This was won by the team of H. H. the Rajah of Kolhapore, the Commander-in-Chief's Staff team being second.

In the Bare-backed Pony Race which followed, we had the best finish of the week. General Gatacre got the best of the start, and led to the flag, but could not get his pony round. This enabled Captain Le Gallais to cut in, closely followed by Mr. Ford. Captain Le Gallais led up to the fence close to the winning post, but Mr. Ford overhauled him at the fence and won, after a capital race, by a neck.

The V. C. Race was won by Mr. Cookson with General Gatacre second, and the Pony Race by Captain Le Gallais, and this concluded a most enjoyable and interesting afternoon's amusement.

The "week" closed with a dance on Wednesday night, given by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, at the Frere Hall. The ball-room was most effectively decorated with bamboo foliage, and sweet-scented pink orchids, the latter hung in clusters from the roof timbers. At either end of the room, evergreens and bracken were artistically grouped, forming high banks in front of the fire-places, and the window recesses, tastefully draped with muslin, were converted into charming little alcoves for chaperones. A large tent had been pitched on the lawn outside, and the broad flight of steps leading down to it was carpeted with red cloth, and ornamented with clumps of flowering palms, forming retired nooks for those desirous of obtaining a "solitude a deux." In fact the transformation of the prosaic Reading Room with its ordinary adornment of nursery pictures and common-place screens, into such a fairy-land, enables us to realise what a vast amount of labor and taste had been expended on it by the members of his Excellency's personal staff and those ladies who so cheerfully assisted them. Sir George Greaves received his guests in the little ante-room leading into the ball-room, and the dance commenced with an extra which was followed by the regular programme of nineteen dances. H. E. the Governor was present and remained to a late hour. The supper tables were laid in the large dining-room of the Club, and after the tenth dance our host led the way to supper with Mrs. Birdwood, followed by Lord Harris and Mrs. T. D. Mackenzie. Amongst the many pretty dresses, those worn by Mrs. FitzHenry, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Biddulph, and Miss Howard were especially noticeable. The dance was kept up till nearly 2 a.m., and by common consent is held to have been one of the best of the Mahableshwar season.

Altogether we have had a very enjoyable week, and the weather has been most propitious. Heavy mists in the morning and strong south-westerly winds, night and day, made the temperature delightfully cool, and at one time it looked as if we should have an early monsoon. There is, however, a lull now, and those who are in no hurry to return to the plains may yet have a chance of remaining on well into next month. I am, however, unfortunately one of the early birds, and my next letter will have to be my last.

FREE TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The majority of the public must, I should think, be much bothered at the noise Mr. Dantra makes in advocating his pet idea of giving the people free toddy to drink. He writes at such length and muddles so many things together that it is difficult to ascertain exactly what he would be at, and the public not having either the time, the inclination, or sufficient interest in it, to study the subject, weary of it, leave it with the impression that Mr. Dantra is fighting a good fight against odds. It is not so. So far as I understand the matter there are two considerations urging Government forward—there is, first, what I may term the moral consideration, and then the revenue one. As to the latter, I propose to say nothing. I think the public is satisfied that liquor of every kind has been, is, and always should be, looked upon as an article that ought always to contribute largely to revenue. With regard to the moral consideration, I believe it has been urged upon Government over and over again by district officials in every branch of the administration that it ought to take coercive meas

THE POONA REFORMERS' EXPIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Their explanation of the circumstances which led, and the motive which prompted both Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade and Rao Bahadur G. N. Bhat to perform the penance ceremony in obedience to the mandate of Shri Shaukaracharya is now before the public. Both the gentlemen not only deny that they have done anything that calls for condemnation, but have gone the length of stating that their expiation has been done deliberately to further the interests of social reform in their community. It is on this question that the whole controversy turns, and, as in common with many others of my Hindoo brethren, I sincerely feel that Mr. Ranade and Mr. Bhat have put back the cause of both social and political reform by at least a quarter of a century, if not more, I deem it necessary to state the grounds of my opinion in order that that impartial and enlightened public, whose verdict rightly counts for much in these days, and to whom Mr. Ranade so touchingly appeals in his letter to you, may be enabled to form their view by the light of not only what he and Mr. Bhat have said by way of justification, but also by the light of what the party of social reformers have to urge on the question. In commenting on the salient points made in his letter to you, I shall refrain from saying a single unkind word about Mr. Ranade. He has done a good deal for his country, and there is perhaps not another man on this side of India who has more actively endeavoured to encourage nearly all the good movements connected with religious and social reform. Those, therefore, who feel that in a moment of weakness and through an unfortunate error of judgment he has harmed a righteous cause in his desire to promote it must speak of him with all the respect to which gratitude for past services entitles him.

There being no dispute, then, about the fact that for twenty-three years Mr. Ranade has led the party of religious and social reform, and braved for the cause the penalty of excommunication and persecution, the question arises—Why has he at last given way when for so many years he stood firm and fought the good fight like a faithful man? Mr. Ranade's answer to this question is that some of the more irreconcileable portion of Poona orthodoxy went about misrepresenting the motive which led him to drink tea at the Panch Howd Mission. And what was the misrepresentation? It was no more than this, that, in the opinion of the orthodox, Mr. Ranade and his friends had proved by drinking tea at the Mission House that *they are bent upon destroying the Hindoo religion and the Brahmin caste*. Now, what I should like to know is, whether this was the first time in the history of Hindoo social reform when such a charge was brought against the reformers. That is an old complaint, as old as the days of Raja Ram-Mohan Roy, the father and founder of Hindoo religious and social reform. Keshub Chander Sen was similarly charged, and, to come nearer home, Mr. Ranade and his followers have during all these twenty years in all they have said and done been regarded and represented as aiming at the destruction of Hindoo religion and caste. Why, then, did Mr. Ranade go on in his own way waging war with caste and standing fast by his principles for twenty-three years, and at last succumbed to its fascinations? Why did he so long remain indifferent to the voice of misrepresentation and given in at last?

But a more important point about this part of Mr. Ranade's explanation is that what he chooses to call *misrepresentation* is no misrepresentation at all. Mr. Ranade is a member of the *Prarthana Samaj* which opposes idolatry, and is, therefore, opposed to the Hindoo religion. Are orthodox Hindoos wrong in saying that the *Samaj* aims at the destruction of the Hindoo religion, as it is now professed and practised? Is it not a fact that Mr. Ranade really wishes that that religion should give way to a monotheistic form of worship? Does not the very fact of his being a member of the *Samaj* prove that he is aiming—and, in my opinion, rightly aiming—at the destruction of Hindoo religion? If the orthodox have misrepresented him, then Mr. Ranade cannot escape the unhappy conclusion that he has been playing a huge joke on his country, and that he has been saying and doing what he never sincerely meant. Again, is it not a fact that Mr. Ranade and his followers have over and over again expressed themselves against the caste institution? Such being the case, it is unfair to the orthodox to say of them that they have been misrepresenting the motive of Mr. Ranade and his followers. That party has taken him at his word, and we can hold that it erred in doing so only on the uncharitable supposition that Mr. Ranade has been leading the reform movements without believing in its avowed aims and objects.

Such a supposition would be manifestly unjust—as unjust as the other supposition that it is want of moral courage which led Mr. Ranade to hand his conscience over to the Shankaracharya and the priests. His character and well-known probity disprove the first supposition; and his twenty-three years' record of a fearless adherence to the reform movements disproves the other. What, then, is to account for his courtly complacence to caste and his eagerness to go out of his way to invoke the jurisdiction of the Shankaracharya and the priests against whom he stood so bravely for so many years? I am doing no injustice to Mr. Ranade when, in answer to this question, I say that Mr. Ranade would not have climbed down in the way he has done, if he had not fallen a victim to that notorious revival of the old partiality for caste, which is just now proving a marked feature of Hindoo communities. The fact that the Prince of Bombay graduates, who for years together withstood persecution, misrepresentation, and calumny, and who cried from the house-tops that the Hindoo religion must be reformed and that the caste system must be knocked on the head, should have given way at the last moment, and hastened to please the priests and remove the impression lightly created by his past sayings and doings, can be explained on no other ground, than this, that he, too, like so many others, has begun to feel inwardly that the caste institution is a very good thing, and that, come what may, the Brahmin must not lightly give up his superiority. Mr. Ranade's explanation leads to no other conclusion than this, for otherwise it is hard to understand why he has been so very anxious to show that he has no aims against caste. It is on his own admission that I base the conclusion that it is not fear of caste but love for it that accounts for his expiation. You, Sir, seem to me to have most correctly grasped the situation. Before you had seen Mr. Ranade's defence, you in your editorial had pointed out that this expiation remarkably illustrated the force of Mr. Gladstone's recent warning that Indian statesmanship should beware that it did not play into the hands of cliques and castes, and when the foremost of our men—our light and guide—is now acknowledging that caste should not be destroyed, and has gone the length of courting it, is it unfair to say that notwithstanding all that our patriots and politicians talk about enlightenment and a united nationality, we are and ever shall remain a caste-ridden race. You have already drawn a *political* moral from this Poona expiation, and at a time when the National Congress is eloquently pressing the claims of liberty, equality, and fraternity, it would be sheer folly to disregard that moral.

But the *social* and *moral* aspects of the Poona expiation, as evidenced by Mr. Ranade's and Mr. Bhat's defence, are no less painfully suggestive, I reserve my consideration of these for a second letter.—Yours, &c.,

May 29. REFORM.

It was reported early in the week that General Gresser, Prefect of St. Petersburg, had been poisoned, and it was generally believed that he was the victim of a plot to murder him. It was afterwards officially announced the General's illness was caused by the use of a syringe which had not been properly cleaned, by which some foreign matter was introduced into the blood. General Gresser died on May 11.

There is at present great activity in the naval dockyard of Nicolaieff. Besides being occupied with the construction of the ironclad the Three Saints, of a steam pilot boat, and of the torpedo cruiser Griden, the dockyard staff are engaged in arming and equipping the ironclad the Twelve Aposties, two sloop gunboats, and seven transports.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The police at Jhelum have arrested a discharged police constable in connection with the murder case which took place a short time back in a well populated inn at Jhelum. Though no substantial evidence is forthcoming, it has been proved that the constable had enmity with the deceased owing to his having been imprisoned in a bribery case some time ago on the deceased's evidence.

In view of the returns of revenue in Ceylon during the past quarter, it is suggested that the abolition of paddy tax need not necessarily involve the imposition of fresh burdens. As compared with the corresponding period of 1891, the revenue for the quarter ending the 31st of March last shows a nett increase of over half a million rupees. The improvement occurs under almost all headings.

A Gwalior correspondent writes on the 22nd instant:—"The weather has been unbearably hot during the last week. There have been several cases of sunstroke, the temperature being above 106° in the shade. Severe duststorms passed over the city, doing considerable damage to trees. Since yesterday the weather has been cloudy, and slight showers fell last night and to-day, indicating rather an early bursting of the monsoon. Cholera in a rather severe form is raging in villages distant about 10 or 12 miles from the city, but it is hoped that it will entirely disappear with the early bursting of the monsoon. The prices of food-grain and fodder are considerably cheaper than they were this time last year. There have been fewer dacoities this year in the Gwalior and Isagad districts, and their total suppression by adopting rigorous measures is occupying the attention of the Resident and H. E. the President. The Gwalior and Ujjain Colleges sent up 11 and 14 students respectively for the entrance examination of the Allahabad University, and the former, 4 students for the F. E. A. Out of these 7 and 13 and 3 came out successful. This is a splendid result, especially for the Ujjain Collegiate High School, which it is now proposed to raise to a higher grade. This reflects very great credit on the part of the authorities concerned."

Regarding the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, the late Dewan of the Ulwar State, it appears that it took place on Saturday night, and not on Monday as was at first reported. The Dewan, says the Allahabad paper, was about to start for Naini Tal, but on the way to the railway station he was set upon by a band of men at a bridge near the Fazal Bagh, and treacherously murdered. His body bore marks of six sword cuts. Colonel Fraser, who was at Naini Tal with the late Maharaja, was informed of the murder by the Council of State, and immediately telegraphed to Ulwar suggesting a reward of Rs. 2,000 to be offered for the apprehension of the murderers, and asking the Council to associate Foujdar Gopal Kishen and Pundit Brijnath in the judicial inquiry instituted. Up till yesterday forenoon the perpetrators of the outrage had not been discovered.

One curious instance of the Amir's temper, observes the *Pioneer*, may serve to show that he still resents the extension of the railway beyond the Khajok. Letters for Kandahar are carried by rail to the terminus at New Chaman, and have then to be taken back seven miles to Old Chaman, there to be handed over to the Afghan postal sowars, who have strict orders not to accept them at any other point. Abdul Rahman is thus carrying his policy of distrust to an absurd length. As we recently pointed out, he actually asked for a division of troops to be sent to Jellalabad when he thought Ishak Khan's rebellion had proved successful, and yet he now appears to think that the railway to New Chaman has been made with a view to invading his country. He might surely have realised that when the Kabul River Railway project was shelved—even the short line from Peshawar to the border not being built, though the materials were collected—there was no intention on the part of the Government of India to excite alarm in his mind. Certain precautionary measures, among which railways and military roads are the chief, have to be taken to make our strategical position as strong as possible; otherwise it will be very difficult to repel any attack by Russia upon the Amir's territory. That these precautions should be held to be but preliminaries to hostilities against Afghanistan itself is absurd, as no one should know better than Abdul Rahman himself.

A telegram from Algiers says the whole of the southern portion of the Department of Algiers has been invaded by a swarm of locusts. The district of Medeah and the neighbouring country has been devastated by the pest, and the cereal crops devoured. The vineyards, however, have been spared up to the present.

On May 7, in the presence of an enormous concourse, the Duke of Connaught opened the International Horticultural Exhibition at Earl's-court. The grounds have been laid out with great taste, and among the picturesque features of the exhibition are a Japanese garden, an Indian tea garden, an ancient Roman and a modern Italian garden, and the grounds of a Tudor mansion. The "Wild West" troupe has been engaged to give performances daily.

Major L. M. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, lately Station Staff Officer at Barrackpore, has permission to retire on August 1 next.

In the House of Commons, on May 6, the Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on May 19, a paper on "The Administration of the Imperial Census of 1891 in India" was to be read by Mr. Jervoise Athelstane Baines, I.C.S., Chief Census Commissioner for India.

In military circles in South Russia, says an Odessa correspondent, great importance is attached to the manœuvres which are to take place on so large a scale during the summer and autumn. Some interesting experiments, it is reported, are to be tried in rapid marching, with the view of testing the staying power of the infantry and horses.

Jager, the absconding cashier of Messrs. Rothschild, of Frankfort, was arrested on May 10 at Ramleh.

Communication is re-established between the port of Cronstadt and the open sea, navigation being no longer impeded by the ice.

The ex-Queen of Servia is said to be engaged upon a drama for production in France. Her own wrongs form the topic of the piece.

At the sitting of the United States Senate, on May 9, the Bill granting an American registry to two Inman Line steamships was passed by forty to ten. The two vessels in question may now be purchased by the United States Government in the event of war.

The committee formed under the presidency of the Marquis of Lorne, K.G., for the restoration of the Library of the Toronto University, have brought their labours to a successful close. Having sent out about 30,000 volumes, they are now forwarding, as a last instalment, four further cases of books, containing some 350 volumes of the Prussian Scientific Libraries, the gift of the German Emperor.

Dr. Milton, chief medical officer of the Native Hospital, at Cairo, is about to bring an action against the newspaper *Le Bosphore* on account of a violent article recently published in that journal attacking the English doctors practising there.

In a pamphlet supposed to be officially inspired, published in Berlin, it is stated that the three allied Powers, under their renewed agreement, have agreed in future to act in common in every case. It is also stated that Great Britain has undertaken to support the allies.

It is stated that Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, who has for some time past been residing at Constantinople, has received the Sultan's permission to pay a short visit to Vienna, Naples and Paris.

The Queen has commissioned the Duke of Connaught to open the new pleasure pier at Southampton, constructed by the local Harbour Board at a cost of £50,000. The ceremony is to take place on June 2.

The Queen has approved of Lieutenant-General T. C. Lyons, C.B., being appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Newdegate, C.B., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Bermuda, when the latter retires under the age rule next month.

Levees will be held on her Majesty's behalf at St. James's Palace, on 30th May by the Duke of Edinburgh, and on June 13 by the Duke of Connaught.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's condition continues to be more favourable.

An Odessa correspondent telegraphs that upwards of ten thousand foreign Jews in Odessa have been ordered to quit Russia during the next twelve days.

It is reported at Lagos that French troops have occupied Codomey, a Dahomeyan town lying between Lake Denham and the coast, some eighteen miles west of Kotonou.

Mr. Chamberlain has addressed a letter to Mr. Arnold White, replying to the charge that the Liberal-Unionists had allied themselves with their former political opponents, and stating that the great social questions had always received special attention from the Tory party.

The longevity of women is quite a commonplace of centenarian statistics, but some curious cases are cited in a work Prof. Buchner, a Darmstadt savant, has just issued. For instance:—"The age of 158 years was reached by Marie Priom, who died in 1838 at St. Colombe, in France. During the last ten years of her life she lived entirely on cheese and goat's milk. She retained her mental faculties to the last moment, but her body was so shrivelled up that she only weighed 42lb. The skin was drawn like parchment over the bones."

One of Dr. Buchner's instances of women who have kept their dazzling beauty into old age is the famous Paula de Viquier, of Toulouse, Petrarch's contemporary:—"Whenever she appeared in the street a swarm of inquisitive persons surrounded her. This caused such disturbance that she was ordered by the Toulouse Parliament never to appear in the street without a veil. But the public was so enraged at this command that the lady had to be desired to appear unveiled at her window twice every week. She retained her great beauty and her sylph-like figure to the age off eighty."

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein held, by command of the Queen, Drawing Rooms at Buckingham Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, the 16th, and Wednesday, the 18th instant, at three o'clock.

Sir William Robinson, Governor of West Australia, leaves London this week by the Shaw-Savill steamer Tainui, to resume his duties in the colony.

Lord Dufferin is to be formally installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports on June 22, and will reside at Walmer Castle for several weeks during the summer. Mr. and Lady Helen Munro Ferguson have been staying at Walmer during the past week.

It is stated that Prince George of Wales will visit the forthcoming World's Fair at Chicago.

Sir Samuel Baker, who was expected at Bath, on May 1, has been detained in Egypt owing to an accident which occurred to Lady Baker, who has injured the ligaments of one of her feet through a fall. Sir Samuel has consequently been obliged to abandon his visit for the season.

The German Emperor has telegraphed to Count Hoyos and to Count Herbert Bismarck congratulating them on the betrothal of Count Herbert to the daughter of Count Hoyos. Prince Bismarck has written to his son that he will, if able, attend the marriage.

The Berlin newspapers publish a remarkable statement as to the attitude of the Emperor William in regard to the relations of soldiers and civilians in Germany. A few weeks ago a private of the Third Foot Guards, named Luck, who was on sentry duty in Berlin, shot a workman, who, after interfering with him ran away. The bullet also wounded an unoffending civilian who was passing along the street. It is now stated that the Emperor has not only approved of the sentry's conduct but has publicly rewarded him for his action.

Sentence of death was pronounced on May 10 upon the two men tried in Constantinople for the murder of Dr. Vulkovitch, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in that city. Two accomplices, who are known to be in Odessa, were sentenced by default to fifteen years' hard labour; a request that the Court should take steps to obtain their extradition being, however, rejected. An appeal will be made against the capital sentence passed in the two former cases.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late Rev. Donald Fraser, D. D., of 3, Cambridge square, Hyde Park, Presbyterian minister, of Marylebone Church, who died on February 12 last, aged sixty-five years, intestate have been granted to his wife, Mr. Theresa Eliza Isabella Fraser, the value of the personalty being £3,850. The gross value has been sworn at £472,432 18s., and the net value at £411,793 9s. 10d., of the personal estate of Mr. Robert Stayner Holford, of Dorchester House, Park-lane, and Weston Birt House, in the county of Gloucester, D.L., and J.P., High Sheriff 1843, and M.P. for East Gloucestershire from 1855 to 1872, who was born in 1808 and died on February 22 last. Probate duty has been paid on £437,972 7s. 3d. as the value of the personal estate of Mr. James Culverwell, late of Litfield House, Clifton, formerly a warehouseman and draper in Wine-street, Bristol, who died on the 8th of March last. The value of the personal estate in England of the late Hannah Louis de Rothschild, of 15, Unla Maine Quay, Frankfort-on-Maine, who died on March 23 last, has been sworn at £59,911 6s. 6d.

The following announcements appeared in the *London Gazette* of May 6 and May 10:—India Office, May 5.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Townshend Candy, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room and place of H. M. Birdwood, Esq., who has vacated that office. War Office, May 10.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz*:—Col. George Gustavus Walker, 3rd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut-Col. Commandant and Honorary Col. Edward Stock Hill, C.B., 1st and 2nd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers; and Col. Sir William Henry Humphrey, Bart., C.B., 1st Volunteer Battalion the Hampshire Regiment, and Commanding the Portsmouth Infantry Volunteer Brigade. To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz*:—Lieut.-Col. and Honorary Col. Robert Thomas White-Thomson, 4th Battalion the Devonshire Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Honorary Col. Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles Somerset, 7th Battalion the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. James John Hallison, 4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. and Honorary Col. the Hon. Arthur Wellesley Alexander Nelson Hood, West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel George Morland Hutton, 1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers (Western Division, Royal Artillery); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Thomas Horatio Marshall, 3rd Volunteer Battalion the Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Wingfield Malcolm, 5th Volunteer Battalion Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders); Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel James Ward, 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Vidal, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to superintend the examination in Hindustani lower standard, to be held at Poona, on the 6th June, and Captain F. de Butts, No. 5 Mountain Battery, has been appointed to superintend the examination in Persian, to be held on the same date, and at the same place.

A board will assemble at Poona on the 31st May, of which Lieut.-Colonel W. H. D. Jones, 2nd Lancers, is president, for the examination of Captain H. T. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for admission to the Staff Corps.

The following officers have obtained leave:—Brigadier-General Rowlandson, 15 days' privilege leave, from date of departure; Captain L. C. Gordon, R.A., Ordnance Department, six months to England, on medical certificate; Brigade-Surgeon J. Smith, Indian Medical Service, six months' leave in India, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. R. Brownlow, 4-60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, leave to England, until the arrival of his battalion at home.

Veterinary-Lieutenant H.J. Axe, on arrival from England, has been posted to the Veterinary Hospital at Kirkee, for duty, displacing Veterinary-Lieutenant C. Rose, who has been transferred to the Mhow District, for duty.

Second-Lieutenant H. M. Langtry, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and posted to the 28th Pioneers, Kirkee, for duty.

Lieutenant E. L. Vans Agnew, of the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, Bangalore, has been directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, to join the 15th Battalion.

Honorary Captain J. Brotherston, of the Remount Department, has been transferred to the Pension List, on Rs. 240 a month.

Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Jones, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and Captain and Deputy Commissary Charles S. Wiseman, of the Adjutant-General's office, Bombay, have been transferred to the Pension Establishment on a pension of £216 per annum in England or Rs. 248 per mensem in India.

With effect from the 1st July next all reservists of the native army will undergo their annual training at the Regimental centre station of the group of battalions to which they belong, instead of, as heretofore, with their former battalions. An officer of the battalion at the centre station will supervise the training and control of reservists, assisted by other officers, if necessary, and the required native officers and non-commissioned officers for duty during the annual training will be taken from the whole of the battalions in the group.

It has been ruled that the tenure of staff employment of Captain E. O. Hamilton, Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal, is to count from the 1st September, 1888, the date on which he took up the duties of his present appointment.

It has been decided to extend to Senior Apothecaries the concession previously granted to Honorary Commissioned Officers of the Indian Unattached Lists, in regard to 10 shillings per diem being the maximum messing charge to be paid for their families while on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have decided to allow competitors at Bisley this year to use the Lee-Metford Repeater, as a service weapon, in the United Service Challenge Cup, the Evelyn Wood, the Brinsmead, the Army and Navy, and the General Eyre competitions.

It is not generally known that a magnetic telephone was very successfully used during the last autumn manœuvres in France. The transmitter was held in the hand and the receiver was affixed to the "kepi" (head-dress). A bare bi-metallic wire, 0·6 millimetres in diameter, was unrolled from a drum, and laid out on hedges, walls, branches, and in shallow trenches. A line 23 kilometres long was thus laid, with the addition of 10 posts, in five hours; speech was good, and the whole line was taken up within an hour. One day a cavalry regiment, when fighting, passed over the line without interrupting the communication.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned some important modifications in the system of clothing and bedding for British troops in India. On an after April 1, 1893, all clothing for the troops will be provided by the State, compensation being abolished except in very special cases. The clothing, except white and khaki, will remain the property of the State when the period fixed for its duration has expired. The Secretary of State approves of the soldier paying for his necessaries at cost price, and of commanding officers, if they so desire it, obtaining from the local markets such articles of local manufacture as they may consider can be advantageously purchased in India, such officers being responsible that the articles are up to the "sealed pattern" in quality. Cavalry under this arrangement will receive both tunic quadrennially, cloth pantaloons biennially, khaki cord pantaloons annually, patrol serge jacket annually, forage cap triennially, khaki drill coat annually and khaki drill trousers annually. Infantry will have a cloth tunic quadrennially, cloth trousers quadrennially, serge trousers annually, serge frock annually, forage cap triennially, khaki drill coat annually, and khaki drill trousers annually. The bedding, of which the following is the revised scale, will also remain the property of the State:—Per man—two sheets, one blanket, one suttringee, on first landing in India. Per man—one sheet annually, one blanket and one suttringee quadrennially.

Major C. V. B. Kuper, R. A., at present on leave in England, having resigned his appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Nusseerabad, has been posted to the 71st Field Battery, R. A., at Meerut.

Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan has been appointed Superintendent of Horse Breeding operations, Bombay Presidency, and will take charge from Captain Williamson at Ahmednagar. Lieutenants H. H. P. Deasy, 16th Lancers; F. Ford Mellows, 2nd Battalion Munster Fusiliers; and A. D. Stewart, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, having duly qualified are appointed Acting Paymasters of their respective Regiments.

The following postings are ordered:—*To 1st Battalions.*—Major Sir R. W. Colleton, Bart., Welsh Fusiliers; Captains F. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders; and F. E. Lawrence, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants H. K. Pope, Hampshire Regiment, and E. C. F. Gillespie, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captains G. J. D. Browne, Leinster Regiment; C. F. N. Macready, Gordon Highlanders; and A. D. Bulpett, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenants E. G. Sinclair, Border Regiment; and Cave-Browne-Cave, Wiltshire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. T. F. Horwood, 5th Lancers, joins the Cavalry Depot for duty till next trooping season.

Lieutenants A. H. Mager and A. G. Fraser, Scottish Borderers, exchange Battalions.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel A. H. Prinsep, Commanding at Cawnpore, 32 days' privilege leave to Simla; Captain R. Campbell, Station Staff Officer, Sialkot, 60 days' privilege leave to Kashmir; Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Wilson, 34th Pioneers, to England for 12 months, on private affairs; Major C. P. Ridley, Manchester Regiment, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant J. L. C. Stevens, 29th Punjab Infantry, to Nagpur, for 4 months, to study the language.

Captain P. L. Stevenson, 5th Lancers, remains at Home on extended leave till 31st instant, pending retirement.

A party of officers, attached to the Military School at St. Petersburg, accompanied by a small troop of Cossack dragoons, are reported to have made a wonderful ride. In 40 hours from leaving the banks of the Neva, they entered Wilmaustrand, a town in Finland, distant 51 English leagues. After they had been sumptuously entertained there by a Finish cavalry regiment, they returned to St. Petersburg, having done 355 miles on horseback within 3½ days, and without a relay of horses.

Captain J. D. Fowle, Royal Artillery, Officiating Military Secretary to Lord Harris, proceeds home immediately on leave, on medical certificate.

Notwithstanding every effort of the police, they have no clue to the authors of the explosion, and although a credit of 3,000,000f. will be asked for to compensate the sufferers by the three outrages on the Boulevard St. Germain, the Rue de Clichy, and the Restaurant Very, this scarcely suffices to restore the confidence of Paris. The first step will be to increase the police force of the capital by 1,100 men, and to keep the political detective service distinct from that of ordinary criminal investigation. A number of infernal machines continue to be found in Paris and other French towns, but in each instance the discovery has been made before any damage was done. Eleven dynamite cartridges, however, have been exploded in a pasture in the Department of Correze, it is supposed, by men who were anxious to rid themselves of compromising material; no one was hurt.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POLICE CHARGES.

The following letter has been addressed by Government to the President of the Corporation:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 18th May 1892.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to invite attention to my letter No. 6333, dated the 30th of November 1891, and subsequent correspondence on the subject of increasing the Police of the City of Bombay, and relative to the share of the cost of the force as augmented, which, under the Act, should be defrayed by the Municipality. In the letter specially referred to, I was directed to request that government might be favoured with an early reply in view of the urgent need for carrying out a reorganization of the Police force. Five months have now elapsed; and although government have endeavoured to supply the Corporation with all the information that was available and to assist their deliberations, the progress of the scheme is still retarded, because the final reply which was invited has not been received.

2. Since it seems probable that still further delay must occur before the Municipality enables government to proceed with the reorganization, I am, in accordance with section 62, Bombay Act III. of 1888, to inform the Corporation that the proportion of the annual expenses of the City Police which they are called upon to defray in the current year, will be the difference between the actual charges of the Police for the year, and the sum of Rs. 90,000 in addition to Rs. 10,463 representing the charges which the Municipality has accepted on account of the Queen's statue and the Victoria and Albert Museum in lieu of Police charges. At the present the Municipality pays every month to government a sum of Rs. 20,502-12-7 which will be duly credited to their proportion of the Police charges. The balance can be paid either at stated intervals, or at the end of the year when the Accountant General is in a position to certify what the actual cost has been; or if the Municipality prefers it, its monthly contribution can be increased, and the account adjusted at the end of the year. When the reorganization is settled and introduced, the proportion will then be fixed as already intimated in paragraph 4 of my letter No. 6333, dated 30th November last.

3. The Corporation are already aware that house rent contributes to the cost of maintaining the City Police. It has been suggested to this government by recent correspondence that some relief might be given to the rate-payer if lines and houses were built for the force and their officers. The Corporation have urged that they are not liable to incur capital expenditure as a matter of legal compulsion, but it does not appear that the application of Municipal revenue to such an outlay would be illegal, and the Corporation would doubtless be willing to undertake the construction of lines and residences if they were convinced that such an arrangement would be more economical to the rate-payer. It might even be found convenient for Government to aid the Corporation in incurring such capital outlay. I am, therefore, to suggest that the Corporation be moved to assist government in an inquiry as to the financial results of such capital outlay. The present system exposes both the tax-payer and the rate-payer to the risk of increased expenditure for accommodation, since rents have been raised as leases expired and the requirements of the City Police have prevented the removal of Police officers from places where their presence is imperatively demanded by their duties.

4. In conclusion, I am to request that the early attention of the Corporation may again be drawn to the reorganization scheme as suggested in my letter of the 30th November, and that government may be favoured with the views of the Municipality on the subject of constructing Police lines and quarters with a view to the reduction of the maintenance charges under the head of rent of quarters.—I have, &c.,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

MESSRS. JARDINE SKINNER AND THEIR BANIANS.

On the hearing of this case being resumed on Wednesday morning, Obinash Chunder Bose, entered the box, and in further cross-examination by Mr. Garth, said:—The cash-book used to be kept in the cash department, and not in the banians' room. He submitted the cash-book used to be kept in the desk of Shoster Baboo. After we left, the English cash-book used to be written up and where they were kept I do not know. The English and Bengali cash-books were the only ones visible to anyone coming into the cash department. No monies belonging to the banians were ever kept with the firm's cash. Before the institution of this suit I never heard it suggested that the monies taken by the assistants were the monies of the banians. This (shewn) is in my hand-writing. It is the cash balance up to 3rd May, made up from our private books which refers to the private expenses of the sahibs, but the paper does not refer only to the sahibs' private account, for it also shews the interest account of the banians. The writing in pencil is Mr. Robertson's. This is the balance in the bill up to 3rd May, and the figures at the bottom represent the nett balance. The figures at the top represent the cash balance; the figures subtracted are the private balance, and the result is the nett cash balance. This paper was made out by me at the request of the cashier who dictated the amount to me, and I took them down. The figures 81-0-9 represent Mr. Robertson's expenses from 1st to 3rd May. Entries were made from the Bengali cash-book into the private account book. This statement was copied into another book, but I cannot say which book.

To the Court.—The closing balance used to be made at the end of every official year. The pencil writing and the words "take out" was a direction to Dinoo Baboo. I did not carry out the directions but gave them up again to Dinoo. When I got that paper with these directions on it, I included the figures 81-0-9 and 31-0-9 in the Bengali cash-book of the 30th April.

If this is the expenses of 1st to 3rd May, how did you come to enter it under the date 30th April? Dinoo Baboo told me to do so.

Witness continued.—I entered the sum in the account of the 30th April, but as expenses incurred in May. The total 81-0-9 has been entered separately in the various sums which made up this amount. I did not enter them together. I am not sure that I included it in the 30th April's accounts, as I do not exactly recollect. It is a fact that this book was written before I wrote the paper. I think this amount has been put in the private book of the sahib. I do not know the terms of the banianship agreement. The private account book was not written from the *hoolat* book.

Mr. Justice Trevelyan.—It would seem that this book has been carried on after the discoveries.

Mr. Garth.—I do not know what the case of the other side is, but at any rate the senior partner was not aware of the existence of this book until after the discovery.

Witness continued.—The *khur hoolat* book contained accounts of money outside the cash with which it has nothing to do. From where this money came I don't know, but Dinoo Baboo told me to do it, and I did it. One side of the book shows payments in, and the other side shows the payments out.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunne.—I remember that this entry was struck out by order of Dinoo, and the order to again insert it was given by Dinoo on the 10th November. Regarding the book I took in, in the absence of the peon, I used to carry it rarely. To my knowledge there were no books in the Cash Department in the writing of Shamlall. I saw Mr. Robertson about five or half past five on the evening of the *goot mal*. The Rs. 13,000 I spoke about was brought by Khetter Baboo's sircar. Mr. Robertson did examine the cash on that day, but I do not know whether any entry was made of this fact. On the 17th November I saw Mr. Robertson in the Cash Department. He did not take away any books kept by me. Regarding the Rs. 5,000 paid to Mr. Cohen, the book in which this entry occurs also contains entries of *howlats* to others than the assistants of the firm. The monies are the collections of bills. I wrote the words "by order Mr. Robertson" on the entry of the payment to Cohen at the time. Dinoo was not asked anything with reference to the I. O. U. for Rs. 5,000 in my presence. Immediately on his arrival Shoster Baboo used to send the submitted cash-book to the sahib with whom it remained all day. Shoster used to write it after closing the cash. I had nothing to do with the bank pass-book.

Francis Gerald Steuart, of the firm of Jardine Skinner, examined by Mr. Sale, said.—I became a partner in April 1891, and was in November, 1890, in charge of the Tea and Indigo Departments. I had to look after the correspondence and pass the bills for things purchased,—bills for the different concerns for which the firm were managing agents. After I passed the bills were sent to the partner in charge of the department, and this was the last I had to do with them. In the ordinary course they went to the banians' department. It was no part of the duty of my department or any others of the firm to look to the collections at that time. I had nothing to do with the Cash Department. When I first came out, I was put in charge of the Accounts Department. I never had anything to do with the Cash Department. I used to draw money from the banians. I never caused any false entries to be made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson.—I first joined the firm as an assistant in the beginning of 1886. I began to draw money from the banians from the very commencement of my career. I used to sign a voucher and send it to the banians, and get the money. I had no private account, except pri[vate] account book kept by the banians. This is [my] private book with the banians. It commence[d] from the 29th April 1890. The largest overdra[ft] I had was in October 1890, at the end [of] the month I had Rs. 2,999 against that I put [in] money when I was shewn the account at th[e] end of the month. It was not always at the en[d] of the month that I paid. The sum overdrawn in an[y] one sum between April and November 1890 wa[s] Rs. 1,381-2 on the 6th of October. This was a sum paid to Skinner and Co. on my account. They were share brokers. I was at this time dealing in a few gold shares. I have no recollection if this sum was for gold shares, but I don't think so. I don't think it was for Patkoom. I suppose I had altogether about 1,500 one-rupee shares, and I had 1,599 Patkoom Indigo Company. I had invested altogether 4,000 in all sorts of gold shares. With regard to this sum of Rs. 1,381, I received a bill from Skinner and Co. and passed it. All other sums debited to me have been paid on vouchers of mine. To the Court.—The banians paid money for the assistants or for the partners without any objection as far as I know. For any ordinary amount it would be unnecessary to go to the banians. So far as the firm were concerned I was not allowed to draw money in excess of my ledger account. The firm were not aware that I was drawing money from the banians. Then I don't know whether the firm were aware that I was dealing in gold shares. They may have known it, as I may have told them myself. I was aware of an order against the overdrawing of accounts. There was no reason why the firm should know. The firm passed a standing order, and they would assume that no such drawings were going on unless they were informed. I had no wish one way or the other. Whether they knew or did not know did not matter, as I was getting money from the banians, between whom and myself this was a private transaction. If the firm knew that the banians were advancing me money they would have stopped it. The standing order was some reason why the firm should not know.

To the Court.—When we wanted money from the ledger account it had to be initialed by a member of the firm. Not so in the case of the banians' account. With regard to the Rs. 1,381 there was no reference to the banians themselves as far as I can remember. I do not recollect that with regard to any of these amounts in this particular account, I went to the banians personally. If I did not think it necessary to ask them with regard to this Rs. 1,330 there was less reason to go to them for lesser sums. Sham Lall and Dwarkanath used to come to me and ask me to pay up my overdrafts. I cannot point to any special occasion when they came to me to ask repayment. I would be sitting alone in my room when they usually came. There was no reason on my part for liquidating. The reason was their own, except that the account was largely overdrawn. On one occasion when it was largely overdrawn I applied to Dinoo Baboo to make me a loan to pay some

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a does of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it has a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents and attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR, "LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

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GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

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Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

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ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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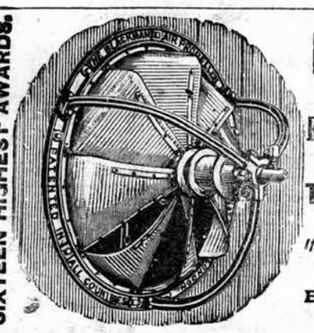

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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
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QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
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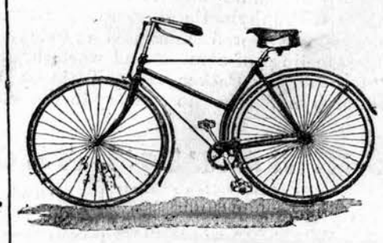

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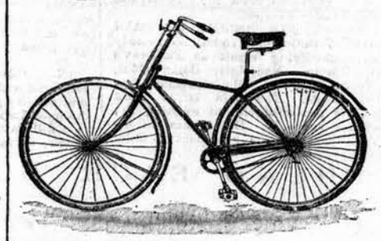

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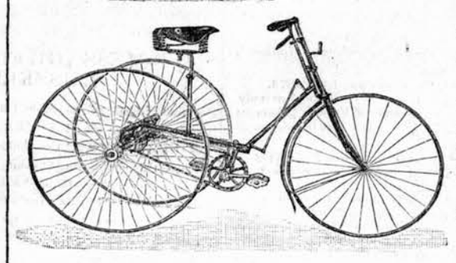

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